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(54) Title: CLONING BY COMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED PROCESSES (57) Abstract Disclosed are methods for detecting mammalian genes encoding proteins which can function in microorganisms, particularly yeast, to modify, complement, or suppress a genetic defect associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration or characteristic in the microorganism. Disclosed also are mamalian DNA sequences cloned by the above method, as well as polypeptide products of the expression of the DNA sequences in procaryotic or eucaryotic host cells and antibody substances which are specifically immunoreactive with said expression products. More specifically, the present invention methods for cloning mammalian genes which encode products which modify, complement or suppress a genetic defect in a biochemical pathway in which cAMP participates or in a biochemical pathway which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by an <i>RAS</i> protein, to products (RNA, proteins) encoded by the mammalian genes cloned in this manner, and to antibodies which can bind the encoded proteins.		

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CLONING BY COMPLEMENTATION AND RELATED PROCESSES
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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
PATENT APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. Serial No. 07/511,715; filed April 20, 1990.

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BACKGROUND

The present invention relates generally to novel cloning methods, to the DNA sequences obtained using these methods, the corresponding expression products of the DNA sequences and antibodies thereto, as well as to novel screening methods for compounds affecting protein activity. More specifically, the present invention provides novel complementation screening methods particularly useful in the isolation of DNAs encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase polypeptides (PDEs) and RAS-related proteins. These DNAs, in turn, provide valuable materials useful as hybridization probes for related DNAs and useful in obtaining polypeptide expression products when used to transform suitable host cells.

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Of interest to the present invention are the following discussions relating to the cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and RAS related proteins.

The RAS genes were first discovered as the transforming principles of the Harvey and Kirsten murine sarcoma viruses [Ellis et al., Nature, 292:506 (1981)]. The cellular homologs of the oncogenes of Harvey and Kirsten murine sarcoma viruses (H-RAS and K-RAS) constitute two members of the RAS gene family [Shimizu et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 80:2112

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(1983)]. A third member is N-RAS [Shimizu et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 80:2112 (1983)]. These genes are known as oncogenes since point mutations in RAS can result in genes capable of transforming non-cancerous cells into cancerous cells [Tabin et al., Nature, 300:143 (1982); Reddy et al., Nature, 300:149 (1982); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982)]. Many tumor cells contain RAS genes with such mutations [Capon et al., Nature, 302:33 (1983); Capon et al., Nature, 304:507 (1983); Shimizu et al., Nature, 304:497 (1983); Taparowsky et al., Cell, 34:581 (1983); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982); Barbacid, Ann. Rev. Biochem., 56:779 (1987)].

Despite the importance of the RAS oncogenes to our understanding of cancer, the function of RAS genes in mammals is not known. The RAS proteins are small proteins (21,000 daltons in mammals) which bind GTP and CDP [Papageorge et al., J. Virol., 44:509 (1982)]. The RAS proteins hydrolyze GTP slowly; specific cellular proteins can accelerate this process [McGrath et al., Nature, 310:644 (1984); Trahey et al., Science, 238:542 (1987)]. RAS proteins bind to the inner surface of the plasma membrane [Willingham et al., Cell, 19:1005 (1980)] and undergo a complex covalent modification at their carboxy termini [Hancock et al., Cell, 57:1167 (1989)]. The crystal structure of H-RAS is known [De Vos et al., Science, 239:888 (1988)].

The yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* contains two genes, RAS1 and RAS2, that have structural and functional homology with mammalian RAS oncogenes [Powers et al., Cell, 36:607 (1984); Kataoka et al., Cell, 40:19 (1985); Defeo-Jones et al., Science, 228:179 (1985); Dhar et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 12:3611 (1984)]. Both RAS1 and RAS2 have been cloned from yeast plasmid libraries and the complete nucleotide sequence of their coding regions has been determined [Powers et al., Cell,

36:607 (1984); DeFeo-Jones et al., Nature, 306:707 (1983)]. The two genes encode proteins with nearly 90% identity to the first 80 amino acid positions of the mammalian RAS proteins, and nearly 50% identity to the next 80 amino acid positions. Yeast RAS1 and RAS2 proteins are more homologous to each other, with about 90% identity for the first 180 positions. After this, at nearly the same position that the mammalian RAS proteins begin to diverge from each other, the two yeast RAS proteins diverge radically. The yeast RAS proteins, like proteins encoded by the mammalian genes, terminate with the sequence cysAAX, where A is an aliphatic amino acid, and X is the terminal amino acid [Barbacid, Ann Rev. Biochem., 56:779 (1987)]. Monoclonal antibody directed against mammalian RAS proteins immunoprecipitates RAS protein in yeast cells [Powers et al., Cell, 47:413 (1986)]. Thus, the yeast RAS proteins have the same overall structure and interrelationship as is found in the family of mammalian RAS proteins.

RAS genes have been detected in a wide variety of eukaryotic species, including Schizosaccharomyces pombe, Dictyostelium discoideum and Drosophila melanogaster [Fukui et al., EMBO, 4:687 (1985); Raymond et al., Cell, 39:141 (1984); Shilo et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 78:6789 (1981); Neuman-Silberberg, Cell, 37:1027 (1984)]. The widespread distribution of RAS genes in evolution indicates that studies of RAS in simple eukaryotic organisms may elucidate the normal cellular functions of RAS in mammals.

Extensive genetic analyses of the RAS1 and RAS2 of S. cerevisiae have been performed. By constructing in vitro RAS genes disrupted by selectable biochemical markers and introducing these by gene replacement into the RAS chromosomal loci, it has been determined that neither RAS1 nor RAS2 is, by itself, an essential gene. However, doubly RAS deficient (ras1⁻

ras2⁻) spores of doubly heterozygous diploids are incapable of resuming vegetative growth. At least some RAS function is therefore required for viability of S. cerevisiae [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)]. It
5 has also been determined that RAS1 is located on chromosome XV, 7 cM from ADE2 and 63 cM from HIS3; and that RAS2 is located on chromosome XIV, 2 cM from MET4 [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)].

Mammalian RAS expressed in yeast can function
10 to correct the phenotypic defects that otherwise would result from the loss of both RAS1 and RAS2 [Kataoka et al., Cell, 40:19 (1985)]. Conversely, yeast RAS are capable of functioning in vertebrate cells [De Feo-Jones et al., Science, 228:179 (1985)]. Thus, there has been
15 sufficient conservation of structure between yeast and human RAS proteins to allow each to function in heterologous host cells.

The missense mutant, RAS2^{val19}, which encodes valine in place of glycine at the nineteenth amino acid
20 position, has the same sort of mutation that is found in some oncogenic mutants of mammalian RAS genes [Tabin et al., Nature, 300:143 (1982); Reddy et al., Nature, 300:149 (1982); Taparowsky et al., Nature, 300:762 (1982)]. Diploid yeast cells that contain this mutation
25 are incapable of sporulating efficiently, even when they contain wild-type RAS alleles [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984)]. When an activated form of the RAS2 gene (e.g., RAS2^{val19}) is present in haploid cells, yeast cells fail to synthesize glycogen, are unable to arrest
30 in G1, die rapidly upon nutrient starvation, and are acutely sensitive to heat shock [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985); Sass et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83:9303 (1986)].

S. cerevisiae strains containing RAS2^{val19}
35 have growth and biochemical properties strikingly similar to yeast carrying the IAC or bcyl mutations,

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which activate the cAMP pathway in yeast [Uno et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:14110 (1981)]. Yeast strains carrying the IAC mutation have elevated levels of adenylylate cyclase activity. bcyl⁻ cells lack the regulatory component of the cAMP dependent protein kinase [Uno et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:14110 (1982); Toda et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:1371 (1987)]. Yeast strains deficient in RAS function exhibit properties similar to adenylylate cyclase-deficient yeast [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985)]. The bcyl⁻ mutation suppresses lethality in ras1⁻ ras2⁻ yeast. These results suggest that in the yeast S. cerevisiae, RAS proteins function in the cAMP signalling pathway.

Adenylyl cyclase has been shown to be controlled by RAS proteins [Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985)]. RAS proteins, either from yeast or humans, can stimulate adenylyl cyclase up to fifty fold in in vitro biochemical assays. RAS proteins will stimulate adenylyl cyclase only when bound with GTP [Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159 (1988)].

The phenotypes resulting from the activation of RAS, including sensitivity to heat shock and starvation, are primarily the result of overexpression or uncontrolled activation of the cAMP effector pathway via adenylyl cyclase [Kataoka et al., Cell, 37:437 (1984); Kataoka et al., Cell, 43:493 (1985); Toda et al., Cell, 40:27 (1985); Field et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 8:2159 (1988)].

Two S. cerevisiae yeast genes, PDE1 and PDE2, which encode the low and high affinity cAMP phosphodiesterases, respectively, have been isolated [Sass et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 83:9303 (1986); Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987)]. These genes were cloned from yeast genomic libraries by their ability to suppress the heat shock sensitivity in yeast cells harboring an activated RAS2^{val19} gene. Cells lacking

the PDE genes (i.e., pde1⁻ pde2⁻ yeast) are heat shock sensitive, are deficient in glycogen accumulation, fail to grow on an acetate carbon source, and in general have defects due to activation of the cAMP signaling pathway
5 [Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987)].

Genetic analysis clearly indicates that RAS proteins have other functions in S. cerevisiae in addition to stimulating adenylyl cyclase [Toda et al., Japan Sci Soc. Press., Tokyo/VNU Sci. Press, pp. 253
10 (1987); Wigler et al., Cold Spring Harbor Symposium, LI:649 (1988); Michaeli et al., EMBO, 8:3039 (1989)]. The precise biochemical nature of these functions is unknown. Experiments with other systems, such as S. pombe and Xenopus laevis oocytes, indicate
15 that RAS stimulation of adenylyl cyclase is not widespread in evolution [Birchmeier et al., Cell, 43:615 (1985)]. It is unlikely that RAS stimulates adenylyl cyclase in mammals (Beckner et al., Nature, 317:1 (1985)).

20 Phosphodiesterases (PDEs) are the enzymes responsible for the degradation of cyclic AMP (cAMP) to AMP and cGMP to GMP. Cyclic AMP is a "second messenger" that mediates the response of cells to a variety of hormones and neurotransmitters including calcitonin,
25 chorionic gonadotropin, corticotropin, epinephrine, follicle-stimulating hormone, glucagon, leutenizing hormone, lipotropin, melanocyte-stimulating hormone, norepinephrine, parathyroid hormone, thyroid-stimulating hormone, and vasopressin.

30 Cellular concentrations of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) are controlled not only by the rate of cAMP production by adenylyl cyclase, but also by the rate of cAMP degradation by phosphodiesterases. In humans, a number of important physiological responses
35 are controlled by cAMP levels, including mental function, smooth muscle relaxation, strength of cardiac

contractility, release of histamine and other immuno-
reactive molecules, lymphocyte proliferation, and
platelet aggregation [Robison et al., Cyclic AMP,
Academic Press, New York and London (1971)]. Thus, the
5 range of diseases which can potentially be affected by
agents or pharmaceutical compounds which alter cAMP
levels include inflammatory processes (e.g., arthritis
and asthma), heart failure, smooth muscle cramps, high
blood pressure, blood clotting, thrombosis, and mental
10 disorders.

Given the importance of cAMP in the regulation
of a variety of metabolic processes, considerable effort
has been directed toward developing and evaluating cAMP
analogues, as well as inhibitors of phosphodie-
15 sterases. One way to modulate cAMP levels in cells is
through the modulation of cAMP phosphodiesterase
activity. Certain drugs useful in treating heart
failure, asthma, depression, and thrombosis, appear to
work by inhibiting cAMP phosphodiesterases. The pharma-
20 ceutical industry has not been notably successful in
finding suitably specific drugs, in part because
effective drug screens have not been available. Most
tissues contain so many different isoforms of phospho-
diesterases that drug screening based on traditional
25 methods involving inhibition of crude tissue extracts is
unlikely to yield anything other than a broadly acting
inhibitor of phosphodiesterases. Broadly acting inhibi-
tors of cAMP phosphodiesterases, such as theophylline,
have many deleterious side effects.

30 As noted above, PDE inhibitor research has as
its goal the development of highly specific PDE
inhibitors. This lack of PDE inhibitor specificity is
in part attributable to the existence of several
distinct molecular forms of PDE present within a single
35 tissue type, indeed, present among the various cell-
types comprising a particular tissue type. These

various forms can be distinguished according to substrate specificity (cAMP vs. cGMP), intracellular location (soluble vs. membrane bound), response to calmodulin, and can, in certain instances, be
5 selectively inhibited by various therapeutic agents. Developing agents that will selectively act upon PDEs is directed toward reproducing the desirable effects of cyclic nucleotides, e.g., bronchodilation, increased myocardial contractility, anti-inflammation, yet without
10 causing the undesirable effects, e.g., increased heart rate or enhanced lipolysis.

One approach to screening agents for their potential utility as PDE inhibitors, e.g. drug screening, requires "kinetically pure" preparations of
15 PDE enzymes. That is, the use of whole tissue homogenates or extracts is unlikely to identify inhibitors selective for an individual PDE isozyme because most tissues are heterogeneous with respect to cell type and even many cell types contain multiple PDE
20 isozymes.

At least five different families of PDEs have been described based on characteristics such as substrate specificity, kinetic properties, cellular regulatory control, size, and in some instances,
25 modulation by selective inhibitors. [Beavo, Adv. in Second Mess. and Prot. Phosph. Res. 22:1-38 (1988)]. The five families include:

- I Ca²⁺/calmodulin-stimulated
- 30 II cGMP-stimulated
- III cGMP-inhibited
- IV cAMP-specific
- V cGMP-specific

Within each family there are multiple forms of closely related PDEs. See Beavo, "Multiple Phosphodiesterase Isozymes Background, Nomenclature and Implications", pp. 3-15 In: Cyclic Nucleotide

5 Phosphodiesterases: Structure, Regulation and Drug Action, Beavo, J. and Houslay, M.D., Eds.; John Wiley & Sons, New York (1990). See, also, Beavo, TIPS, 11:150 (1990).

10 Of the many distinct PDE enzymes now recognized, for only certain of the cGMP specific PDEs is complete cDNA sequence information available. With the acquisition of complete structural information for all PDEs, it may be possible to identify and localize (cellular and subcellular distribution) each PDE isozyme
15 and thereby design isozyme-selective PDE inhibitors as therapeutic agents for specific diseases allowing avoidance of untoward side-effects. However, the heterogeneity, instability, and relatively low abundance of some of the PDE isozymes have presented major
20 obstacles in purifying and characterizing these enzymes.

Several methods are presently available for cloning mammalian genes. A standard approach to cloning mammalian genes requires obtaining purified protein, determining a partial amino acid sequence of the
25 purified protein, using the partial amino acid sequence to produce degenerate oligonucleotide probes, and screening cDNA libraries with these probes to obtain cDNA encoding the protein. This method is time consuming and, because of the degeneracy of the probes
30 used, may identify sequences other than those encoding the protein(s) of interest. Many mammalian genes have been cloned this way including, for example, the gene encoding the cGMP phosphodiesterase expressed in retina [Ovchinnikov et al., FEBS, 223:169 (1987)].

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A second approach to cloning genes encoding a protein of interest is to use a known gene as a probe to find homologs. This approach is particularly useful when members of a gene family or families are sufficiently homologous. The Drosophila melanogaster dunce phosphodiesterase gene was used, for example to clone rat homologs. Davis et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:3604 (1989); and Swinnen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:5325 (1989). Although additional members of one family of phosphodiesterase genes might be cloned once a first member of that family has been cloned, it is never known in advance whether the nucleotide sequences of genes belonging to different phosphodiesterase gene families will exhibit sufficient homology to use probes derived from one family to identify members of another family.

Yet another approach to cloning genes is known as complementation. A number of researchers have reported the isolation of yeast genes by their ability to complement a mutation/defect in the corresponding gene in another yeast. See, for example: McKnight et al., EMBO J., 4:2093 (1985) - Aspergillus nidulans gene encoding alcohol dehydrogenase isolated by its ability to complement an adh1 mutation in S. cerevisiae; Sass et al., PNAS (USA), 83:9303 (1986) - S. cerevisiae PDE2 gene isolated by its ability to complement a RAS2^{val19} allele in S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V; Nikawa et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:3629 (1987) - S. cerevisiae PDE1 gene isolated by transforming S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V; and Wilson, Molec. Cell. Biol., 8:505 (1988) - S. cerevisiae SRA5 gene isolated by virtue of its ability to rescue a RAS⁺ sra5-5 S. cerevisiae strain RW60-12C.

Yeast have also been used to isolate non-yeast genes. For example, Henikoff et al., Nature, 289:33 (1981), reported the isolation of a D. melanogaster gene

by complementation of yeast mutants and Lee et al.,
Nature, 327:31 (1987), reported the isolation of human
gene by its ability to complement a mutation in the cdc2
gene in S. pombe. The expression vector employed
5 included a viral (SV40) promoter.

More recently, complementation screening has
been used by the applicants herein to detect and isolate
mammalian cDNA clones encoding certain types of
phosphodiesterases (PDEs). Colicelli et al., PNAS
10 (USA), 86:3599 (1989) reports the construction of a rat
brain cDNA library in a Saccharomyces cerevisiae
expression vector and the isolation therefrom of genes
having the capacity to function in yeast to suppress the
phenotypic effects of RAS2^{val19}, a mutant form of the
15 RAS2 gene analogous to an oncogenic mutant of the human
HRAS gene. A rat species cDNA so cloned and designated
DPD (dunce-like phosphodiesterase) has the capacity to
complement the loss of growth control associated with an
activated RAS2^{val19} gene harbored in yeast strains
20 TK161-R2V. The gene encodes a high-affinity cAMP
specific phosphodiesterase that is highly homologous to
the cAMP phosphodiesterase encoded by the dunce locus of
D. melanogaster.

Relatively few PDE genes have been cloned to
25 date. Of those cloned, most belong to the cAMP-specific
family of phosphodiesterases (cAMP-PDEs). See Davis,
"Molecular Genetics of the Cyclic Nucleotide
Phosphodiesterases", pp. 227-241 in Cyclic Nucleotide
Phosphodiesterases: Structure, Regulation, and Drug
30 Action, Beavo, J. and Houslay, M.D., Eds.; John Wiley &
Sons, New York; 1990. See also, e.g., Faure et al.,
PNAS (USA), 85:8076 (1988) - D. discoideum; Sass et al.,
supra - S. cerevisiae, PDE class IV, designated PDE2;
Nikawa et al., supra - S. cerevisiae, designated PDE1;
35 Wilson et al., supra - S. cerevisiae, designated SRA5;
Chen et al., PNAS (USA), 83:9313 (1986) - D.

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melanogaster, designated dnc⁺; Ovchinnikov, et al.,
supra - bovine retina, designated GMP PDE; Davis et al.,
supra - rat liver, designated rat dnc-1; Colicelli, et
al., supra - rat brain, designated DPD; Swinnen, et al.,
5 PNAS (USA), 86:5325 (1989) - rat testis, rat PDE1, PDE2,
PDE3 and PDE4; and Livi, et al., Mol. Cell. Biol.,
10:2678 (1990) - human monocyte, designated hPDE1. See
also, LeTrong et al., Biochemistry, 29:10280 (1990)
reporting cloning of a DNA encoding a fragment of a
10 bovine adrenal cGMP stimulated PDE and Thompson et al.,
FASEBJ., 5(6):A1592 (Abstract No. 7092, 1991) reporting
the cloning of a "Type II PDE" from rat pheochromocytoma
cells.

Thus, there continues to exist a need in the
15 art for improved cloning procedures effective for
isolating genes, both of known and unknown function, for
expression products sufficiently kinetically pure so as
to be suitable for use in drug improved immunological
specificity, and for drug screening methods that do not
20 require kinetically pure protein preparations.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to methods for
cloning mammalian genes encoding proteins which can
25 function in microorganisms, particularly yeast, and can
modify, complement, or suppress a genetic defect
associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration or
characteristic in the microorganism. Provided by the
invention are mammalian genes cloned according to the
30 method, as well as products encoded by such genes, and
antibodies immunologically reactive with the encoded
proteins.

More specifically, the present invention
relates to a method of detecting mammalian genes that
35 encode products that modify, complement or suppress a
genetic defect in a biochemical pathway in which cAMP

participates, or in a biochemical pathway which is controlled, directly or indirectly, by a RAS protein; to the genes so cloned; to products (nucleic acids, proteins) encoded by the mammalian genes cloned including novel mammalian genes that encode, for example, cAMP phosphodiesterases, proteins that interact with RAS proteins, and other proteins affecting cell growth and maintenance.

The present method can be used to detect a mammalian gene of interest that functions in a microorganism that is genetically altered or defective in a defined manner (an altered microorganism) to correct the genetic alteration or defect and, as a result, modifies an identifiable phenotypic alteration or characteristic associated with the genetic alteration or defect (produces a phenotype more like that of normal or unaltered microorganism). Altered microorganisms illustrating those useful in practice of methods of the invention include S. cerevisiae strains TK161-R2V, 10DAB and SKN37 and S. pombe strain SP65.

The present invention thus provides novel methods for detecting, in a genetically altered microorganism (such as a mutant yeast or mammalian host cell), a mammalian gene that is capable of modifying a phenotypic alteration associated with a genetic alteration. The steps of the novel methods include: (a) providing mammalian cDNA in an expression vector capable of expressing the mammalian cDNA in the genetically altered microorganism (preferred vectors including an endogenous host cell promoter DNA sequence operatively associated with the cDNA); (b) introducing the expression vector into the genetically altered microorganism; (c) maintaining the genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector under conditions appropriate for growth; and (d) identifying genetically altered microorganisms in which the

phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism is modified. Optionally included is the step of isolating the cDNA inserted in microorganisms identified in step (d).

5 Although use of the present method to clone mammalian genes is described in detail in respect to cAMP phosphodiesterases and proteins that interact with RAS proteins, it can be used to clone and identify other mammalian genes that function in an appropriately-
10 selected altered microorganism to correct, complement or supplement the genetic alteration and, as a result, correct the associated phenotypic alteration. Phenotypic alterations of yeast cells which illustrate the invention include heat shock sensitivity, nitrogen
15 starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of glycogen, failure to grow on acetate and failure to sporulate.

 In presently preferred forms, the novel DNA sequences comprise cDNA sequences; however, alternate
20 DNA forms such as genomic DNA, and DNA prepared by partial or total chemical synthesis from nucleotides, as well as DNA with deletions or mutations, is also within the contemplation of the invention.

 Association of DNA sequences provided by the
25 invention with homologous or heterologous species expression control DNA sequences, such as promoters, operators, regulators and the like, allows for in vivo and in vitro transcription to form messenger RNA which, in turn, is susceptible to translation to provide the
30 invention proteins, and related poly- and oligo-peptides in large quantities. Presently preferred vectors for use in practice of the invention include plasmids pADNS, pADANS, pAAUN and pAAUN-ATG.

 Specifically provided by the invention are
35 mammalian DNA sequences encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and fragments thereof as well as RAS

protein-related DNA sequences which are present as mammalian DNA inserts in bacterial plasmids which are the subject of deposits made April 15, 1991 with the American Type Culture Collection, 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20852 in accordance with U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and Budapest Treaty requirements. Mammalian PDE DNAs made subject of the deposits include:

1. Plasmid pRATDPD in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68586) containing a rat brain cDNA insert encoding a dunce-like PDE;
2. Plasmid pJC44x in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68603) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;
3. Plasmid pTM3 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68600) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;
4. Plasmid pTM72 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68602) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;
5. Plasmid pPDE21 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68595) containing a human temporal cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;
6. Plasmid pGB18ARR In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68596) containing a human temporal cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE;
7. Plasmid pGB25 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68594) containing a human temporal cortical cell cDNA insert encoding a cAMP specific PDE; and,
8. Plasmid pTM22 In E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68601) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a PDE of unclassifiable family designation.

Mammalian RAS-related DNAs made the subject of deposit include:

9. Plasmid pJC99 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68599) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
10. Plasmid pJC265 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68598) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
11. Plasmid pJC310 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68597) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
12. Plasmid pML5 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68593) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide;
13. Plasmid pATG16 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68592) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide; and,
14. Plasmid pATG29 in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68591) containing a human glioblastoma cell cDNA insert encoding a RAS-related polypeptide.

Yeast expression plasmids deposited in connection with the present invention include:

15. Plasmid pAAUN in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68590);
16. Plasmid pAAUN-ATG in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68589);
17. Plasmid pADANS in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68587); and,
18. Plasmid pADNS in E. coli (A.T.C.C. accession No. 68588).

Yeast host cells made the subject of deposit in connection with the present invention include:

19. S. pombe SP565 (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74047);

20. S. cerevisiae SKN37 (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74048);

21. S. cerevisiae 10DAB (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74049); and,

5 22. S. cerevisiae TK161-R2V (A.T.C.C. accession No. 74050).

Novel protein products of the invention include polypeptides having the primary structural conformation (i.e., amino acid sequence) of phosphodiesterase proteins as well as those having the primary structural conformation of non-phosphodiesterase proteins, including peptide fragments thereof and synthetic peptides assembled to be duplicative of amino acid sequences thereof. Proteins, protein fragments, and synthetic peptides of the invention are projected to have numerous uses including therapeutic, diagnostic and prognostic uses and will provide the basis for preparation of monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies specifically immunoreactive with these proteins. Preferred protein fragments and synthetic peptides include those duplicating regions of the proteins which are not involved in substrate binding functions and the most preferred are those which share at least one antigenic epitope with the proteins of the invention.

25 Use of mammalian host cells for expression of DNAs of the invention is expected to provide for such post-translational modifications (e.g., truncation, lipidation, glycosylation, and tyrosine, serine or threonine phosphorylation) as may be needed to confer optimal biological activity on recombinant expression products of the invention.

Also provided by the present invention are antibody substances (including polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies, chimeric antibodies and single chain antibodies) characterized by their ability to bind with high immunospecificity to the proteins and to their

fragments and peptides, recognizing unique epitopes which are not common to other proteins, especially phosphodiesterases.

Also provided by the present invention are
5 novel procedures for the detection and/or quantification of normal, abnormal, or mutated forms of the proteins as well as nucleic acids (e.g., DNA and mRNA) associated therewith. Illustratively, antibodies of the invention may be employed in known immunological procedures for
10 quantitative detection of the proteins in fluid and tissue samples, of DNA sequences of the invention that may be suitably labelled and employed for quantitative detection of mRNA encoding these proteins.

Among the multiple aspects of the present
15 invention, therefore, is the provision of (a) novel nucleic acid sequences encoding cyclic nucleic acid phosphodiesterase polypeptides and RAS proteins as hereinafter described, and (b) DNA sequences which hybridize thereto under hybridization conditions of the
20 stringency equal to or greater than the conditions described herein and employed in the initial isolation of certain cDNAs of the invention, as well as (c) DNA sequences encoding the same, or allelic variant, or analog polypeptides through use of, at least in part,
25 degenerate codons. Correspondingly provided are viral vectors or circular plasmid DNA vectors incorporating such DNA sequences and procaryotic and eucaryotic host cells transformed or transfected with such DNA sequences and vectors as well as novel methods for the recombinant
30 production of proteins encoded by the DNA sequences through cultured growth of such hosts and isolation of these proteins from the hosts or their culture media.

The present invention further relates to a method of identifying agents that modify or alter (i.e.,
35 reduce or stimulate) the activity of the protein products of such mammalian genes expressed in

microorganisms, such as yeast. Identification of such agents can be carried out using two types of screening procedures: one based on biochemical assays of mammalian proteins of known enzymatic function and one based on phenotypic assays for proteins of determined or as yet undetermined function. In the former case, if the encoded proteins are phosphodiesterases, for example, pharmacological screens include assays for chemical agents that alter (i.e., reduce or stimulate) phosphodiesterase activity. In the latter case, if the encoded proteins interact with RAS proteins, for example, pharmacological screens include the assay for agents that reduce or stimulate interactions with RAS proteins. These screening methods can be used with either whole cell preparations or cell extracts and do not require enzyme purification.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention will be apparent upon consideration of the following detailed description thereof which includes numerous illustrative examples of the practice of the invention, reference being made to the drawing wherein:

FIGURE 1 [Fig. 1(A), 1(B), 1(C) and 1(D)] is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pJC44X, pTM3, pGB14 and pGB18ARR, wherein lower case letters designate lack of homology and gaps indicate absence of corresponding base positions;

FIGURE 2 [Fig. 2(A), 2(B), 2(C) and 2(D)] is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pPDE2RR, pTM72, pPDE7 and pPDE 10x-INV, with lower case letters designating lack of homology and gaps indicating the absence of corresponding base positions;

FIGURE 3 is a comparative alignment of the nucleotide sequences of the human cDNA inserts of plasmids pPDE18 and pGB25, with lower case letters designating lack of homology and gaps indicating the absence of corresponding base positions; and

FIGURE 4 [Fig. 4(A) and 4(B)] is a comparative alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of plasmids pTM72 (TM72), pRATDPD, pJC44X, pPDE18 and pPDE21, wherein lower case letters designate non-homologous residues and gaps indicate lack of any residue at the aligned position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following examples illustrate practice of the invention. Example 1 relates to cloning and identification of mammalian genes by complementation in yeast. Example 2 relates to cloning and identification of mammalian genes by hybridization with mammalian genes cloned by complementation. Example 3 relates to characterization of cloned genes by complementation capacity. Example 4 relates to further characterization of cloned genes by nucleotide sequence analysis. Example 5 relates to screening and identification of agents which alter phosphodiesterase enzymatic activity.

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Introduce cDNA-containing expression vector into microorganism (host cells) having genetic alteration associated with identifiable phenotype alteration



Maintain host cells under conditions appropriate for cell growth



25



↓

Analyze recovered mammalian gene
and/or encoded products

35

transcription of mRNA purified from a tissue or cell line of choice, using standard procedures. Watson et al., In: DNA Cloning, a Practical Approach, IRL Press Oxford (1984)).

5 The cDNA so obtained is cloned into an expression vector capable of expressing mammalian cDNA inserts as mRNA which in turn can be translated into protein in a host cell of choice, e.g., altered yeast
10 such as S. pombe SP565 (ras1::Leu2/ras1::Leu2) (A.T.C.C. 74047), S. cerevisiae SKN37 (cap::HIS3) (A.T.C.C. 74048), S. cerevisiae 10DAB (pde1⁻, pde2⁻) (A.T.C.C. 74049); and S. cerevisiae TK161-R2V (RAS2^{val19}) (A.T.C.C. 74050). Expression vectors which have been
15 used for this purpose are described in the examples which follow and include pAAUN (A.T.C.C. 68590), pAAUN-ATG (A.T.C.C. 68589), pADNS (A.T.C.C. 68587), and pADANS (A.T.C.C. 68588).

20 Preferred expression vectors contain a transcriptional promoter specific for the host cell into which the vector is introduced, e.g., promoters specific for expression in S. cerevisiae. The transcribed mRNA may utilize the ATG of the cDNA insert as the "start" codon or may express the cDNA product as a fusion protein.

25 The cDNA library (present as cDNA inserts in a selected expression vector) is introduced into a suitable host cell. This host cell contains genetic alterations which cause the host cell to have an identifiable phenotypic alteration or abnormality
30 associated with the genetic alteration. The host cell may be a eukaryotic microorganism, such as the yeast S. cerevisiae or a mammalian cell.

35 Known methods, such as lithium acetate-induced transformation, are used to introduce the cDNA-containing expression vector. In the examples that follow, transformation of yeast cells was performed with

lithium acetate. Yeast cells were grown in either rich medium (YPD) or synthetic medium with appropriate auxotrophic supplements (SC). Mortimer et al., In: The Yeast, 1:385 (1969). Ito et al., J. Bacteriol., 153:163 (1983).

The genetic alterations of the selected host cell, may for example, lead to defects in the metabolic pathways controlled by the RAS proteins and the associated readily discernible phenotype may be sensitivity to heat shock or nitrogen starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of glycogen, failure to grow on certain carbon sources, failure to sporulate, failure to mate, or other properties associated with defects in the pathways controlled by or controlling RAS proteins. For example, the genetic alteration can be the presence of the RAS2^{val19} gene. Yeast containing such an alteration exhibit heat shock sensitivity, which can be overcome by expression of mammalian genes. In the examples that follow, heat shock experiments were performed by replica plating onto preheated SC plates which were maintained at 55°C for 10 minutes, allowed to cool, and incubated at 30°C for 24-48 hrs.

Other host cells with genetic alterations can be chosen, such as disruptions of the PDE1 and PDE2 genes in S. cerevisiae or disruptions of, or the presence of an activated allele of ras1 in S. pombe. Other genetic alterations in a host cell may be correctable by different subsets of mammalian cDNA genes.

After introduction of the cDNA insert-containing expression vector, host cells are maintained under conditions appropriate for host cell growth. Those host cells which have been corrected for their phenotypic alteration are selected or otherwise identified and the mammalian gene which they express can

be recovered e.g., by transformation of E. coli with DNA isolated from the host cell. Segregation analysis in the examples that follow was performed by growing yeast transformants in YPD for 2-3 days, plating onto YPD plates, and replica plating onto YPD, SC-leucine (plasmid selection), and YPD heat shock plates. E. coli strain HB101 was used for plasmid propagation and isolation, and strain SCS1 (Stratagene) was used for transformation and maintenance of the cDNA library.

5
10 Mandel et al., Mol. Biol., 53:159 (1970); Hanahan J. Mol. Biol., 166:557 (1983).

If desired, the mammalian gene can be isolated and sequenced; alternatively, the protein encoded by the gene can be identified and expressed in cultured cells for use in further processes.

15

Parts A, B, and C below describe the isolation of mammalian genes by complementation in yeast and their subsequent biochemical characterization.

20 A. Isolation and Biochemical
Characterization of a Rat
Brain cDNA Encoding a Phosphodiesterase

A rat brain cDNA library was produced and cloned into the yeast expression vector, pADNS. RNA was purified from Sprague-Dawley rat brains by published procedures. Chirgwin et al., Biochem., 18:5294 (1979); Lizardi, Methods Enzymol., 96:24 (1983); Watson et al., In: DNA cloning, a practical approach, IRL, Press Oxford (1984). pADNS consists of a 2.2kbp BglII to HpaI fragment containing the S. cerevisiae LEU2 gene from YEp213 [Sherman et al., Laboratory Manual for Methods in Yeast Genetics, Sherman, F., Fink, G.R. and Hicks, J.B., eds., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1986)], a 1.6kbp HpaI to HindIII fragment of the S. cerevisiae 2 μ plasmid containing the origin of replication, and a 2.1kbp SspI to EcoRI fragment containing the ampicillin resistance gene from the

25
30
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- 25 -

plasmid pUC18. It also contains a 1.5kbp BamHI to HindIII fragment of the modified *S. cerevisiae* alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH1) promoter [Bennetzen et al., J. Biol. Chem., 257:3018 (1982); Ammerer, Meth. Enzymol., 101:192 (1983)] and a 0.6kbp HindIII to BamHI fragment containing the ADH1 terminator sequences. The promoter and terminator sequences are separated by a polylinker that contains the restriction endonuclease sites NotI, SacII, and SfiI between the existing HindIII and SacI sites.

Double stranded cDNAs were prepared and ligated to NotI linkers, cleaved with NotI restriction enzyme, and cloned into pADNS at the NotI site situated between the alcohol dehydrogenase promoter and termination sequences of the vector. The use of the rare cutting NotI obviated the need for restriction site methylases commonly used in cDNA cloning. cDNAs were ligated to the NotI linker oligonucleotides:

SEQ ID NO: 1

5' - AAGCGGCCGC, and

SEQ ID NO: 2

5' - GCGGCCGCTT.

25

Approximately 1.5×10^5 independent cDNA inserts were contained in the library, with an average insert size of 1.5kbp. DNA prepared from the cDNA expression library was used to transform the RAS2^{val19} yeast strain TK161- R2V. The 50,000 Leu⁺ transformants obtained were subsequently tested for heat shock sensitivity. Only one transformant displayed heat shock resistance which was conditional upon retention of the expression plasmid. The plasmid, designated pRATDPD, was isolated from this transformant and the 2.17 kb NotI insert was analyzed by restriction site mapping and nucleotide

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sequencing. SEQ ID NO: 3 and SEQ ID NO: 4 provide the nucleotide sequence of the insert and the corresponding deduced amino acid sequence. Sequencing was performed using the dideoxy chain termination method. Sanger et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 74:5463 (1977); Biggin, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 80:3963 (1983)). Genalign was used to align the DPD and dunce sequences (GENALIGN is a copyrighted software product of IntelliGenetics, Inc.; developed by Dr. Hugo Martinez).

A large open reading frame of 562 codons was found. The first ATG appears at codon 46 and a protein which initiates at this codon would have a predicted molecular weight of approximately 60 kDa. This rat gene is designated RATDPD. A search for similar sequences was performed by computer analysis of sequence data banks, and the Drosophila melanogaster dunce gene was found. The two genes would encode proteins with an 80% amino acid identity, without the introduction of gaps, over a 252 amino acid region located in the center of the rat DPD cDNA. The dunce gene has been shown to encode a high affinity cAMP phosphodiesterase. Chen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 83:9313 (1986); Davis et al., J. Cell Biol., 90:101 (1981); Walter et al., J. Neurosci., 4:494 (1984)).

To demonstrate that the sequences upstream and downstream of the large sequence identity region were in fact contiguous with that region in the mRNA, rather than artifacts of the method for cDNA cloning, the structure of the cloned cDNA was compared with the structure of DPD cDNAs contained in an independently prepared, first strand cDNA population obtained by reverse transcribing total rat brain poly (A)⁺ RNA with an oligo dT primer. Oligonucleotide primers complementary to sequences located within the identity region, and to sequences near the 5' or 3' ends of the

- 27 -

coding strand, were made. Using either the cloned
pRATDPD DNA or the total first strand cDNA material as
template, polymerase chain reactions (PCR) were carried
out using four different primer sets and the reaction
5 products were analysed by polyacrylamide gel
electrophoresis.

Polymerase chain reactions (PCRs) were carried
out in thermocycler (Perkin Elmer, Cetus) using a
modification of published procedures. Saiki et al.,
10 Science, 239:487 (1988). Reaction mixtures contained
template DNA (1ng of cloned DNA, or 1ug of total first
strand cDNA), 25 pmoles of oligonucleotide primers,
200μM deoxyribonucleotide triphosphates, 10mM Tris HCl
(pH 8.4), 50mM KCl, 3mM MgCl₂, and 0.01% (w/v)
15 gelatin. The oligonucleotide primers used were:

SEQ ID NO: 5

A, 5' - CACCCTGCTGACAAACCT⁴⁴;

20 SEQ ID NO: 6

B, 5' - ATGGAGACGCTGGAGGAA¹⁵³;

SEQ ID NO: 7

C, 5' - ATACGCCACATCAGAATG⁶⁷⁶;

25

SEQ ID NO: 8

D, 5' - TACCAGAGTATGATTCCC¹⁴⁴⁹;

SEQ ID NO: 9

30 E, 5' - GTGTCGATCAGAGACTTG¹⁶⁶⁸; and

SEQ ID NO: 10

F, 5' - GCACACAGGTTGGCAGAC²⁰⁴⁸.

35

The superscript numbers indicate position coordinates in pRATDPD SEQ ID NO: 3. Primers C, E and F are non-coding strand sequences. Thirty cycles (1.5 min at 94°C, 3 min at 55°C, and 7 min at 72°C) were performed and the reaction products were analyzed by polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis.

In each case, a fragment of the predicted length was obtained using either of the template DNAs. The band assignments were confirmed by cleavage with restriction endonucleases having recognition sites within the amplified DNA product. Again, in each case, the primary PCR product obtained using either source of template yielded cleavage products of the predicted sizes. The results indicate that the sequence arrangement in the cloned cDNA faithfully reflects the structure of the rat mRNA.

To analyse the biochemical properties of the pRATDPD gene product, crude cell extracts were prepared from one liter cultures of 10DAB yeast cells which had been transformed with either pADNS or pRATDPD. Yeast strain 10DAB cells are pde1⁻ and pde2⁻ and do not have a measureable level of endogenous cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase activity. Phosphodiesterase activity assays were performed using cAMP as substrate as follows. Yeast cells were grown at 30°C for 36 hours in one liter cultures of synthetic media (SC-leucine). Cells were harvested and washed with buffer C (20mM MES (pH 6.2), 0.1mM MgCl₂, 0.1mM EGTA, 1mM β-mercaptoethanol), were resuspended in 30 ml buffer C with 50 μl 1M PMSF, and were disrupted with a French press. The extracts were centrifuged at 1,600g for 10 min and the supernatants were spun at 18,000g for 90 min (4°C). The supernatant was assayed for phosphodiesterase activity as in Collicelli et al., supra. All the reactions contained Tris-HCl (pH7.5) (100mM), cell extract (50μg protein/ml), 5'-nucleotidase (Sigma, 20ng/ml) and 10mM

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Mg²⁺ (unless otherwise stated) and the indicated cyclic nucleotide concentrations. Assays for the cGMP hydrolysis used 1.5 μ M cGMP. Inhibition studies employed 5 μ M cAMP in the presence of varying amounts of cGMP up to 500 μ M. [³H]cAMP and [³H]cGMP were obtained from NEN (New England Nuclear). Reactions were incubated for 10 min at 30°C and stopped with 5X stop solution (250mM EDTA, 25mM AMP, 100mMcAMP).

Control extracts (10DAB with pADNS) showed no cAMP phosphodiesterase activity. Results with the controls were unchanged when performed at 0°C or in the absence of Mg²⁺ and were comparable to results obtained when no extract was added. These results indicate that there is no detectable background phosphodiesterase activity in the non-transformed control strain 10DAB.

In contrast, considerable cAMP phosphodiesterase activity was seen in the 10AB yeast strain transformed with pRATDPD. The rate of cAMP hydrolysis in the resulting transformants was measured as a function of cAMP concentration. The deduced K_m for cAMP is 3.5 μ M and the calculated V_{max} is 1.1nmol/min/mg.

The assay conditions were varied to ascertain the cation preferences of the enzyme and to determine the ability of calcium and calmodulin to stimulate its activity. In these assays, Mn²⁺ can be utilized as well as Mg²⁺, and either cation in 1mM final concentration was sufficient. Calcium/calmodulin was unable to stimulate the measured phosphodiesterase activity in the extract. A parallel assay using beef heart phosphodiesterase (Boeringer Mannheim) yielded a 6.5 fold stimulation with the addition of calcium/calmodulin. Finally, no cGMP phosphodiesterase activity was detected in these assays. Beef heart phosphodiesterase was again used as a positive control. In addition, cGMP present in amounts 100 fold over substrate concentrations was unable to inhibit cAMP phosphodiesterase activity.

Biochemical characterization of the pRATDPD cDNA product expressed in yeast indicates that it is a high affinity cAMP specific phosphodiesterase, as is dunce. Davis et al., J. Cell. Biol., 90:101 (1981);
5 Walter et al., J. Neurosci., 4 (1984). In addition, the phosphodiesterase activity is not stimulated by the presence of calcium/calmodulin. This property is shared with dunce and is distinct from some other phosphodie-
10 sterases. Beavo, In Advances in second messenger and phosphoprotein research Greengard et al., eds., Raven Press (1988). The two proteins, pRATDPD and dunce, thus appear to have similar biochemical characteristics. However, it should also be noted that pRATDPD encodes a protein product which shows much less significant
15 homology (35%) to dunce beyond the previously described highly conserved core region. These non-conserved sequences could result in an altered or refined function for this mammalian dunce homolog.

The pRATDPD nucleotide sequence as set forth
20 in SEQ ID NO: 3 encodes a methionine codon at position 46 and the established reading frame remains open through to position 563, resulting in a protein with a predicted molecular weight of 60kDa. The same reading frame, however, is open beyond the 5' end of the coding
25 strand. At present, it is not known if the methionine codon at position 46 is the initiating condon for the DPD protein. The coding sequence is interrupted by three closely spaced terminator codons. However, the established reading frame then remains open for an
30 additional 116 codons, followed by more terminator codons, a polyadenylation consensus signal and a polyadenine stretch. This 3' open reading frame could be incorporated into another dunce-like phospho-
diesterase through alternate splicing.

**B. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell cDNAs By Complementation**

5 A cDNA library was constructed in λ ZAP using
NotI linkers. In this example, the cDNA derived from
mRNA was purified from the human glioblastoma cell line
U118MG. Inserts from the λ vector were transferred into
two yeast expression vectors pADNS and pADANS. Plasmid
pADANS differs from pADNS in that the mRNA transcribed
will direct the synthesis of a fusion protein including
10 an N terminal portion derived from the alcohol
dehydrogenase protein and the remainder from the
mammalian cDNA insert.

The two mammalian cDNA expression libraries so
constructed were screened, as in the previous example,
15 for cDNAs capable of correcting the heat shock
sensitivity of the S. cerevisiae host TK161-R2V.
Several cDNAs were isolated and analysed by
sequencing. Four different cDNAs, contained as inserts
in plasmids pJC44x, pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310, were
20 thereby discovered, and their DNA sequences are provided
in SEQ ID NOs: 11, 13, 15 and 17, respectively.

The insert of pJC44x was shown by computer
analysis to be homologous to the rat pRATDPD gene and
biochemical analysis of cellular lysates demonstrated
25 that it encodes a cAMP phosphodiesterase. The inserts
in pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310, show no significant
homology to previously isolated genes.

**C. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell Phosphodiesterase cDNAs
By Complementation**

30 The human glioblastoma cDNA expression library
previously described was screened for cDNAs capable of
correcting the heat shock sensitivity of the phosphodie-
sterase deficient yeast strain 10DAB. Several cDNAs
35 were so isolated and analyzed by nucleotide and
restriction endonuclease sequencing mapping. The cDNA

- 32 -

insert in pTM22 encodes a novel human gene. Its nucleotide sequence and deduced amino acid sequence are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 19 and 20.

From a computer analysis of the nucleotide sequence of the pTM22 insert putatively encodes a protein homologous to various cAMP phosphodiesterases, such as the bovine Ca^{2+} /calmodulin dependent cAMP phosphodiesterase and the rat DPD phosphodiesterase described in Example 1A. Biochemical analysis has proven that the isolated DNA encodes a novel cAMP phosphodiesterase.

Sequences related to the pTM22 insert were found to be expressed in the human heart as well, and splicing variants of TM22 were isolated from a human heart cDNA library using pTM22 insert sequences as a nucleic acid hybridization probe.

Plasmid pTM22 was unable to correct the heat shock sensitivity of RAS2^{val19} yeast strains, i.e., of TK161-R2V. It thus appears that the pde1⁻ pde2⁻ yeast strain 10DAB is more sensitive to phenotypic reversion by mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterase clones than is the RAS2^{val19} yeast strain.

Several other human glioblastoma cDNAs, isolated as inserts in the plasmids designated pTM3 and pTM72, were similarly characterized. These two different cAMP phosphodiesterase cDNAs were found to be very closely related to, but distinct from, the pRATDPD cDNA insert and the pJC99 cDNA insert. Their nucleotide sequences and deduced amino acid sequences are shown in SEQ ID NOs: 21 and 23, respectively.

Biochemical analysis of cell lysates has established that the cDNAs of pTM3 and pTM72, pJC44x and pRATDPD encode rolipram sensitive cAMP phosphodiesterases.

35

D. Kinetic Analysis of pPDE
cDNA Expression Products

Samples containing approximately 10^{10} transformed S. cerevisiae 10DAB cells expressing the human cDNAs inserted in pJC44x, pTM3, a pTM22-like plasmid (designated L22 Met and including a 1.7 kb fragment insert derived from pTM22 and encoding the PDE activity) and pAD72 (a TM72-like clone) were re-suspended in 2.5 ml PBS and disrupted by vortexing in the presence of glass beads at 4°C. The supernatant fraction following centrifugation for 5 min at 12,000 xg was the source for enzyme in these studies.

Phosphodiesterase activity was determined as described, with minor modifications, in Davis et al., J. Cyc. Nuc. Res., 5:65-74 (1979). Incubation mixtures contained 40 mM Tris pH 8.0, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.1 mg/ml BSA, diluted yeast extract, [3H]cAMP, and varying amounts of unlabeled cyclic nucleotides to a final volume of 0.25 ml. Reactions were terminated by the addition of 0.25 ml stop buffer containing 0.5 M carbonate pH 9.3, 0.5 M NaCl and 0.1% SDS. Nucleotide products and unreacted substrates were separated on boronate columns (8 X 33 mm). The products were eluted from the boronate columns with sorbitol into scintillation vials for tritium analysis. All kinetic data represent measurements of initial rates, determined by incubations for multiple time intervals at suitable dilutions of enzyme. Analysis of kinetic data by the Lineweaver-Burk transformation of the Michaelis-Menten kinetic model demonstrates a linear double reciprocal plot indicative of a simple kinetic model for each enzyme tested. Cyclic nucleotide concentrations varied from 3×10^{-8} to 1×10^{-4} M [cAMP]. The results obtained are shown in Table 1, below.

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TABLE 1

**Preliminary Kinetic Analysis of Human Cyclic
Nucleotide Phosphodiesterases Derived
by Yeast Complementation**

5	<u>Clone Name</u>	K_m^1	V_{max}^2
	pJC44x	3 μ M	830
	pAD72	1.3 μ M	670
	pTM3	4.5 μ M	16
	pL22Met	0.1 μ M	240

10

- 1 expressed as μ M CAMP
2 expressed as nmol/min/ 10^{12} cells

15

**E. Cloning of Human Glioblastoma
Cell RAS-related cDNAs
By Complementation in Yeast**

In this example, four human glioblastoma cell cDNAs were isolated which do not encode PDEs. They were obtained by complementation of two genetically altered S. cerevisiae and S. Pombe yeast strains.

20

Clone S46 was selected by complementation in S. cerevisiae strain RS60.15B. This strain contains a mutant allele of RAS2, RAS2^{val19ala15}, which renders cells unable to grow at 36°C [Powers et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 9:390-395 (1989)], because such cells are

25

defective in RAS function at elevated temperatures. Human cDNAs from a human glioblastoma cell library were selected that could complement this defect. One cDNA found this way was designated S46. Its nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID

30

NOs: 25 and 26. The deduced amino acid sequence is homologous to a Xenopus laevis gene that encodes a known protein kinase, the S6 protein kinase.

35

Plasmid pML5 was selected by complementation in another S. cerevisiae strain, SKN37. This particular strain contains a disrupted allele of CAP, cap::HIS3. CAP encodes an adenylyl cyclase associated protein of

- 35 -

undetermined function. [Field et al., Cell, 61:319-327 (1990)]. As a consequence of this gene disruption, SKN37 fails to grow in medium rich in amino acids [Gerst et al., Mol. Cell Biol., 11:1248-1257 (1991)]. Human

5 cDNAs were selected that could complement this defect. One cDNA insert found this way is present in pML5. Its nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences are provided in SEQ ID NOs: 27 and 28. Its coding capacity is not yet certain.

10 Plasmids pATG16 and pATG29 were selected by complementation in the S. pombe diploid strain SP565. This strain is homozygous for disruptions of ras1 (ras1::LEU2). As a consequence, this strain fails to sporulate [Fukui et al., Cell, 44:329-336 (1986)] and

15 human cDNAs were selected that could complement this defect. DNA sequence information for the inserts of pATG16 and pATG29 is set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 29 and 31, respectively. These genes have unknown function. The vector used for screening in S. pombe differs from

20 the vector used for screening in S. cerevisiae. This vector, pAAUN-ATG, utilizes an S. pombe specific promoter, the adh promoter, and was constructed as follows. The cloning vector pAAUN was derived from plasmid pART1 (McLeod et al., EMBO J., 6:729-736 (1987)

25 by replacing the S. cerevisiae LEU2 gene with a 1.8 kbp HindIII ura4 fragment from S. pombe and adding NotI linkers at the SmaI site of the polylinker (PL) derived from Viera et al., Methods in Enzymology, 153:3-11 (1987). pAAUN contains the S. pombe adh promoter for

30 gene expression and an ARS region for DNA replication. Plasmid pAAUN-ATG, was derived from plasmid pART8, obtained from David Beach, at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, and from pAAUN. The fragment of BamHI-EcoRV

35 in pAAUN was replaced with the fragment of BamHI and EcoRV in pART8 which had a ATG start codon supplied by NdeI site in the polylinker.

EXAMPLE 2

5 **Cloning and Identification of
Mammalian Genes By Hybridization
With Mammalian Genes Cloned By
Complementation**

10 This example relates to the cloning and
identification of additional mammalian genes by
hybridization to probes having sequences derived from
the genes described in Example 1, i.e., those genes
cloned via complementation in yeast.

15 Low and high stringency hybridizations were
done under the same conditions for 12 to 16 hours at
65°C in an aqueous solution consisting of 6 times the
normal concentration of sodium citrate (SSC), 5 times
the normal concentration of Denhardt's solution, 0.5%
sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 0.05 mg/ml of denatured
salmon sperm DNA and probe. After hybridization,
nitrocellulose filters are incubated for five minutes in
20 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS, at room temperature, and for twenty
minutes in fresh 2xSSC, 0.5% SDS, at 60°C.

25 For high stringency hybridizations only, a
third wash is performed for twenty minutes at 60°C in
0.1xSSC, 0.1% SDS. The normal concentration of SSC is
0.15M sodium citrate and 0.15M sodium chloride, and the
normal concentration of Denhardt's solution is 0.2 g/l
Ficoll, 0.2 g/l polyvinylpyrrolidone, and 0.2 g/l
bovine serum albumin.

30 Plasmids pPDE7, pPDE10X inv, and pPDE2RR were
isolated by low stringency hybridization screens of a
human temporal lobe cDNA library using the pRATDPD
insert as probe. Nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NOs: 33,
34 and 35, respectively) comparisons indicate that the
inserts are representatives of the same genetic locus as
35 the insert in pTM72.

Plasmids pGB14 and pGB18ARR were obtained in the same manner. DNA sequence analysis (SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 39, respectively) revealed that they are representatives of the same genetic locus as the inserts in pTM3 and pJC44x.

Plasmid pGB25 was also obtained by low stringency hybridization using the pRATDPD insert as a probe. Judged by its nucleotide sequence as set out in SEQ ID NO: 40 it represents a novel member of PDE family IV.

The cDNA insert of pGB25 was used as a probe to obtain pPDE18 and pPDE21. The cDNA of pPDE18 (SEQ ID NO: 41) represents the same locus as that of pGB25 (SEQ ID NO: 43) and contains more sequence information than the pGB25 cDNA. The pPDE21 insert represents a fourth member of PDE family IV.

No biochemical data on expression products of these clones has yet been obtained. Their assignment to class IV is made solely based on sequence relationships.

EXAMPLE 3

Characterization of Cloned Genes By Complementation Capacity

This example relates to the further characterization of the genes cloned in Example 1 by their capacity to complement yeast strains other than the yeast strain originally used to clone the gene.

For example, 10DAB cells ($pde1^- pde2^-$) were transformed with the DPD expression plasmid, pRATDPD, and assayed for heat shock sensitivity. Expression of the rat DPD gene indeed rendered this host resistant to heat shock. Similarly, pJC44x was able to correct the phenotypic defects of this pde1⁻ pde2⁻ yeast strain.

In contrast, pJC99, pJC265, and pJC310 were unable to do so. This suggests that the cDNAs of the latter inserts do not encode cAMP phosphodiesterases. Rather, these genes encode proteins of undetermined function which appear to be able to correct phenotypic defects in yeast with activated RAS proteins as reflected by their capacity to complement yeast strain TK161-R2V.

The procedures described below operate to establish that cDNAs need not be cloned by complementation (or by hybridization to DNAs cloned by complementation) in order to be functional in a genetically altered host. Put another way, the following procedures demonstrate that chemical agent screening methodologies according to the present invention need not involve initial direct or indirect cloning of pertinent DNAs by means of complementation.

A. Yeast Phenotype Complementation by Expression of a cDNA Encoding Bovine Brain CaM-PDE

Plasmid pCAM-40 (in E. coli, A.T.C.C. accession No. 68576) includes a bovine brain cDNA insert encoding a 61 kDa Ca^{2+} /calmodulin stimulated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase.

A 2.2 kb cDNA fragment, adapted for insertion into yeast expression plasmids pADNS and pADANS was derived from the plasmid pCAM-40 by polymerase chain reaction. Briefly, the following PCR amplification was employed to alter the pCAM-40 DNA insert to align it appropriately with the ADH1 promoter in the vectors.

One oligonucleotide primer (Oligo A) used in the PCR reaction

SEQ ID NO: 45

5'-TACGAAGCTTTGATGGGGTCTACTGCTAC-3'

anneals to the pCaM-40 cDNA clone at base pair positions 100-116 and includes a HindIII site before the initial methionine codon. A second oligonucleotide primer (Oligo B)

5

SEQ ID NO: 46

5'-TACGAAGCTTTGATGGTTGGCTTGGCATATC-3'

was designed to anneal at positions 520-538 and also includes a HindIII site two bases before a methionine codon. The third oligonucleotide

10

SEQ ID NO: 47

5'-ATTACCCCTCATAAAG-3'

15

annealed to a position in the plasmid that was 3' of the insert. For one reaction, Oligo A and Oligo C were used as primers with pCaM-40 as the template. The nucleic acid product of this reaction included the entire open reading frame. A second reaction used Oligo B and Oligo C as primers on the template pCaM-40 and yielded a nucleic acid product that lacked the portion of the cDNA sequence encoding the calmodulin binding domain. These amplified products were digested with HindIII and NotI and ligated to HindIII/NotI-digested yeast expression vectors pADNS and pADANS. Plasmid clones containing inserts were selected and transformed into S. cerevisiae strain 10DAB by lithium acetate transformation.

20

25

Transformed yeast were streaked in patches on agar plates containing synthetic medium lacking the amino acid leucine (SC-leucine agar) and grown for 3 days at 30°C. Replicas of this agar plate were made with three types of agar plates: one replica on SC-leucine agar, one replica on room temperature YPD agar, and three replicas on YPD agar plates that had been warmed to 56°C. The three warmed plates were maintained

30

35

at 56°C for 10, 20, or 30 minutes. These replicas were than allowed to cool to room temperature and then all of the plates were placed at 30°C. Yeast transformed with plasmids constructed to express the CaM-PDE were
5 resistant to the thermal pulse. More specifically, both the construct designed to express the complete open reading frame and that designed to express the truncated protein (including the catalytic region but not the calmodulin binding domain), in either pADNS or pADANS,
10 complemented the heat shock sensitivity phenotype of the 10DAB host cells, i.e., rendered them resistant to the 56°C temperature pulse.

15 B. Biochemical Assay
 of Expression Products

The CaM-PDE expression product was also evaluated by preparing cell-free extracts from the yeast and measuring the extracts' biochemical
phosphodiesterase activity. For this purpose, 200 ml
20 cultures of transformed yeast were grown in liquid SC-leucine to a density of about 6 million cells per ml. The cells were collected by centrifugation and the cell pellets were frozen. Extracts were prepared by thawing the frozen cells on ice, mixing the cells with 1 ml of
25 PBS and an equal volume of glass beads, vortexing them to disrupt the yeast cells, and centrifuging the disrupted cells at approximately 12,000 x g for 5 min to remove insoluble debris. The supernatant was assayed for phosphodiesterase activity.

30 Extracts of yeast cells, up to 50 µl, were assayed for phosphodiesterase activity in 50mM Tris (pH 8.0), 1.0 mM EGTA, 0.01 mg/ml BSA (bovine serum albumin), [³H]-cyclic nucleotide (4-10,000 cpm/pmol),
and 5 mM MgCl₂ in a final volume of 250 µl at 30°C in 10
35 x 75 mm glass test tubes. The incubations were terminated by adding 250 µl of 0.5 M sodium carbonate

(pH 9.3), 1M NaCl, and 0.1% SDS. The products of the phosphodiesterase reaction were separated from the cyclic nucleotide by chromatography on 8 x 33 mm columns of BioRad Affi-Gel 601 boronic acid gel. The columns
5 were equilibrated with 0.25 M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl. The reactions were applied to the columns. The assay tubes were rinsed with 0.25M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl and this rinse was applied to the columns. The boronate columns were
10 washed twice with 3.75 ml of 0.25 M sodium bicarbonate (pH 9.3) and 0.5 M NaCl followed by 0.5 ml of 50 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5). The product was eluted with 2.5 ml of 50 mM sodium acetate (pH 4.5) containing 0.1 M sorbitol and collected in scintillation vials. The
15 eluate was mixed with 4.5 ml Ecolite Scintillation Cocktail and the radioactivity measured by liquid scintillation spectrometry.

Both the construct designed to express the complete open reading frame and that designed to express
20 a truncated protein, in either pADNS or pADANS, expressed active protein as determined by biochemical phosphodiesterase assay of cell extracts using cAMP substrate.

25 C. Yeast Phenotype Complementation
 by Expression of a cDNA Encoding
 a Bovine Adrenal cGS-PDE

The plasmid p3CGS-5 (A.T.C.C. 68579) which contains a 4.2-kb DNA fragment encoding the bovine cGMP stimulated cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase (cGS-PDE), was adapted for cloning into pADNS and pADANS by
30 replacing the first 147 bases of the cDNA with a restriction site suitable for use in the insertion into the plasmids. The oligonucleotide BSl, having the
35 sequence

SEQ ID NO: 48

5'-TACGAAGCTTTGATGCGCCGACAGCCTGC-3',

5 encodes a HindIII site and anneals to positions 148-165 of the cDNA insert. An oligonucleotide designated BS3

SEQ ID NO: 49

5'-GGTCTCCTGTTGCAGATATTG-3',

10 anneals to positions 835-855 just 3' of a unique NsiI site. The resulting PCR-generated fragment following digestion with HindIII and NsiI was then ligated to HindIII- and NsiI-digested p3CGS-5 thereby replacing the original 5' end of the bovine cDNA. A plasmid derived from this ligation was digested with HindIII and NotI to release the modified cDNA insert. The insert was cloned into pADNS and pADANS at their HindIII and NotI sites. These plasmids were then transformed into the yeast strain 10DAB by the lithium acetate method and the transformed cells were grown and subjected to elevated temperatures as in Section A, above. Both transformations resulted in complementation of the heat shock sensitivity phenotype of the 10DAB host cells.

25

D. Biochemical Assay of Expression Product

The expression of the cGS-PDE was also evaluated by preparing cell-free extracts from the yeast and measuring the extracts' biochemical phosphodiesterase activity. For this purpose, 50 ml cultures of transformed yeast were grown in liquid SC-leucine to a density of about 10 million cells per ml. Sherman et al., Methods in Yeast Genetics, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1986). The cells were collected by centrifugation, the cell pellets were washed once with water, and the final cell pellets

were frozen. To prepare an extract, the frozen cells were thawed on ice, mixed with 1 ml of PBS and an equal volume of glass beads, vortexed to disrupt the yeast cells, and centrifuged to remove debris. The supernatant was then assayed for phosphodiesterase activity as in Section B, above.

Constructs in either pADNS or pADANS expressed active protein as determined by biochemical phosphodiesterase assay of cell extracts using cGMP.

10

EXAMPLE 4

Further Characterization of Cloned Genes By Nucleotide Sequence Analysis

15

This example describes the family-relatedness of the various human PDE clones described in the preceding examples. These clones include both those obtained by complementation and those obtained by hybridization.

20

COMPLEMENTATION

pJC44x
pTM22
pTM3
pTM72

25

HYBRIDIZATION

pPDE7
pPDE10 X inv
pPE2RR
pGB14
pGB18ARR
pGB25
pPDE21
pPDE18

30

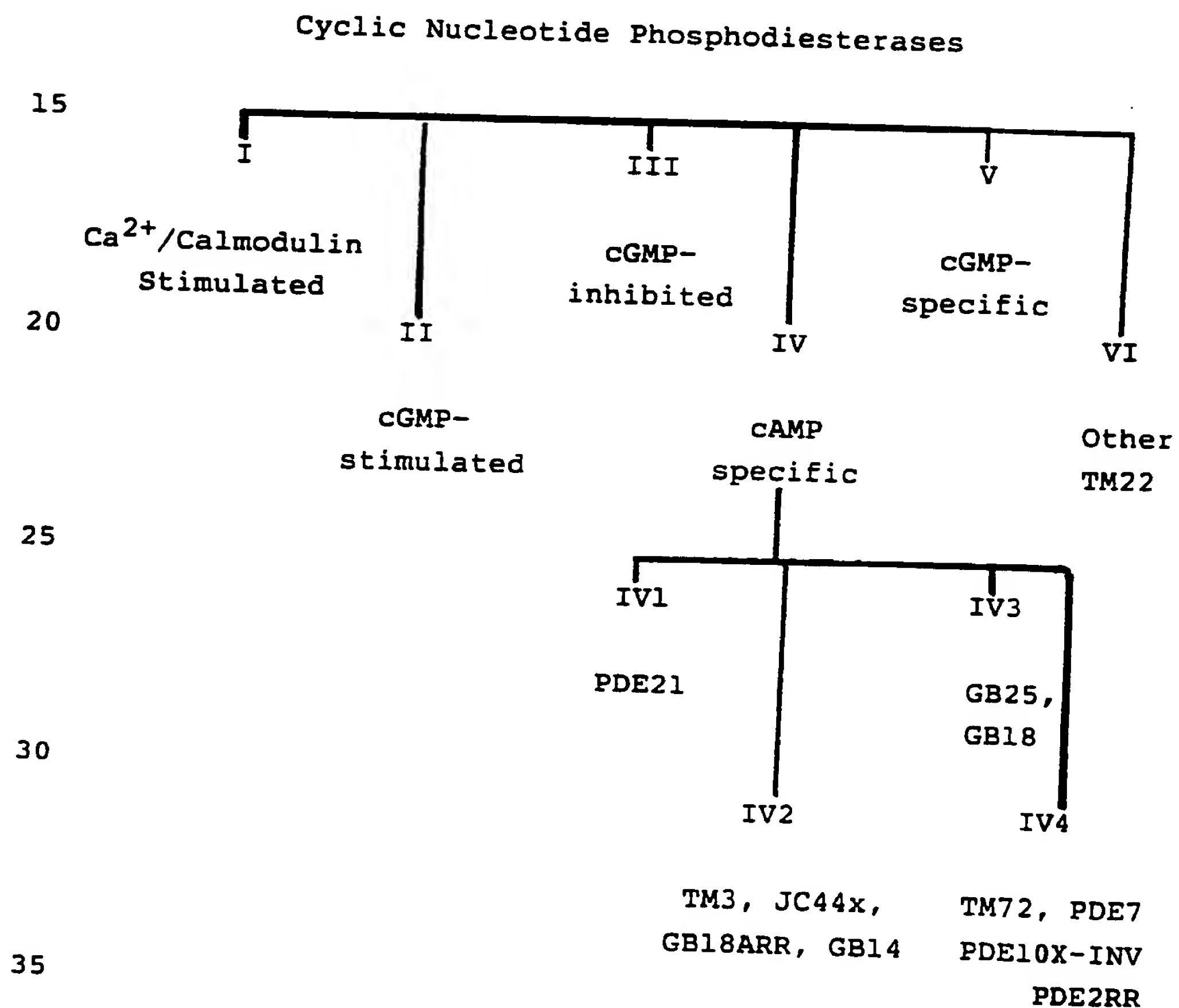
The uniqueness of its DNA sequence indicates that the pPDE21 cDNA derives from a locus herein designated PDE Class IV1. Plasmid pTM3, pJC44x, pGB18ARR and pGB14 cDNA all derive from the same genetic locus, herein designated PDE Class IV2. Evidence for this relation is shown in Figure 1 demonstrating virtual sequence identity.

35

Likewise pTM72, pPDE7, pPDE10Xinv, and pPDE2RR cDNAs all derive from a genetic locus, herein designated PDE Class IV4. Evidence for this relation is shown in Figure 2 demonstrating virtual sequence identity.

The cDNAs of pGB25 and pPDE18 derive from yet another genetic locus, herein designated PDE class IV3. Evidence of this relation is shown in Figure 3 which demonstrates virtual sequence identity.

This relationship can be visualized as:



The sequences derived from any given locus are not precisely identical. These sequence deviations can derive from a number of different sources including, sequencing errors, true polymorphisms in human populations, cloning artifacts, and differences in splicing patterns. Differences in splicing patterns perhaps account for the major differences in the pTM3 and pJC44x inserts. The pJC44x insert cDNA also may contain some cloning artifacts. Sequence errors, not only for the clones described above, but also for published PDE sequences may have occurred. Naturally occurring sequence variations, or polymorphisms, may also account for the observed results. This introduces some uncertainty into the deduced amino acid sequence of the product of a given locus. Accordingly, it is to be appreciated that the nucleotide sequences claimed encompass not only the specific sequences claimed but also DNA sequences which are substantially the same as those provided herein for cloned cDNAs of interest.

The PDE family IV classes 1-4 comprise a gene family that is related to the rat DPD. The evidence for this is based on the similarity of the encoded amino acid sequences of representatives of this family.

Ostensibly, there are just four members of PDE family IV. In the description that follows, the term "human dunce PDEs" refers to all members of family IV, i.e., the genes that show nucleotide sequence homology to the Drosophila dunce PDE.

Only a subset of the members of a gene family may be expressed in any given tissue. Attempts to quantitate a gene family by studying cDNAs cloned from one, or only a few, tissues may therefore underestimate the total number of members of the family. However, analysis of genomic DNA avoids this problem. Human genomic DNA was used as a substrate in PCR reactions performed in parallel, each containing one of a number

- 46 -

of different pairs of oligonucleotides corresponding to various regions of the family IV PDEs. The regions chosen were those strongly conserved in evolution and/or present in all the known members of this human gene family. The oligonucleotides were comprised of mixtures representing the full degeneracy of codons specifying the desired amino acid sequence. The vast majority of the oligonucleotide pairs tested produced several different PCR products, which were heterogenous in length but always equal to or longer than those produced from the corresponding cDNA. However, two pairs produced only products identical in length to the cDNA. The longer, heterogenous populations of products resulted from the priming of oligonucleotide pairs located on two separate exons. The two oligonucleotide pairs that produced identical length products primed off the same exon.

To confirm that the heterogenous fragment populations truly represented priming from separate exons, human family IV PDE genomic DNA clones were used as substrates in control PCR reactions. In these experiments, each of these clones produced a single PCR product, which was always equal in length to one of the heterogenous products obtained from genomic DNA.

The products from one of the reactions using oligonucleotides pairs that primed from one exon were cloned and sequenced. The oligonucleotides used were

SEQ ID NO: 50

30 5'TTYAARTCTNYTNCARGRNGA, and

SEQ ID NO: 51

5'ACNATRTCTRATNACCATYTT

35

- 47 -

wherein: N is any of the four nucleotides; Y is C or T;
and R is G or A. This corresponds to the fully
degenerate codons specifying four potential amino acid
sequences

5

FKLLQ(E/G)EN

represented by SEQ ID NOs: 52 and 53, and

DMVID(M/I)V

10 represented by SEQ ID NOs: 54 and 55

respectively, the two conserved domains boxed in Figure
4. Using these primers, four different PCR clones were
obtained, each corresponding in nucleotide sequence to
15 one of the members of the known human family IV PDEs.
The numbers of clones falling into each category were as
follows:

	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
20	TM72 type (Class IV4):	16
	JC44 type (Class IV2):	29
	PDE18 type (Class IV3):	25
	PDE21 type (Class IV1):	9
	Total:	<u>79</u>

25

Assuming that the human genes each exist as
single copies (which is consistent with this analysis of
the available genomic clones), the four PCR products
should be obtained ideally at equal frequency. The
slightly skewed distribution obtained here probably
30 reflects differing efficiencies in the production of
these products in a PCR reaction due to mismatches with
the PCR oligonucleotides. However, all four previously
known genes were represented in the final PCR product,
35 and no new sequences were identified. Therefore, the
human PDE family IV most likely consists of a total of

four members. Had this method identified a novel member of the family, the PCR clone could have been used as a probe to isolate cDNA clones. It is possible, however, that this family IV family has other members which have
5 diverged at the codons specifying the amino acids sequences boxed in Figure 4.

The cDNA insert pTM22 represents a genetic locus that is not a member of family IV. The evidence for this is that while the deduced amino acid sequence
10 of the pTM22 insert has the general features expected of a cAMP phosphodiesterase, this sequence is not particularly closely related to the sequences of members of the family IV or of the family I, the Ca^{2+} /calmodulin sensitive PDEs, or of the other known PDE families.

15

EXAMPLE 5

Screening and Identification of Agents Which Alter Enzymatic Activity

20 In their most general form, the pharmacological screening methods of the invention permit screening for agents that reduce or stimulate the activity of any mammalian protein whose presence or expression in an altered microbial host cell in which a
25 genetic alteration is associated with an identifiable phenotypic alteration results in correction of the phenotypic alteration. Two general types of screens are possible. Both methods are applicable to either living cells, or cell preparations, or cell extracts.

30

A. Identification of Agents That Affect Proteins of Known Activity

The first type of pharmacological screen is applicable when the mammalian gene encodes a protein of known and assayable biochemical function. The mammalian
35 gene is first expressed in a microbial host by utilizing an appropriate host expression vector of the type

already described. Either whole cells or extracts of host cells can be used. Extracts are prepared, using known techniques, i.e., the cells are disrupted and their cellular constituents released. Crude cellular
5 extract of purified mammalian protein is assayed for the known biochemical function in the presence of agents, the effects of which on the protein are to be assessed. In this manner, agents which inhibit or stimulate the activity of the mammalian protein can be
10 identified.

This type of procedure can be carried out to analyze the effects of selected agents on mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterases. For example, a yeast strain lacking both endogenous PDE1 and PDE2 genes can be used as the
15 host cell, into which cDNA encoding mammalian cAMP phosphodiesterase is introduced in an appropriate expression vector and expressed. Such a host cell is particularly useful because there is no endogenous (background) cAMP phosphodiesterase activity.
20 [Colicelli et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA), 86:3599 (1989)]. Hence, activity of the mammalian enzyme can be cleanly assayed even in crude cell extracts. This procedure is illustrated below, in which it is demonstrated that the enzymatic activity of the rat DPD
25 gene product is readily inhibited by the pharmacological agents Rolipram and R020 1724, but not as readily by the pharmacological agent theophylline.

The genes and cells described in the preceeding examples can be used to identify chemical
30 compounds which inhibit the activity of a known enzyme, the rat DPD phosphodiesterase. To test the efficiency of known inhibitory compounds, cell free extracts were made. Yeast cells deficient in endogenous phosphodie-
35 sterase (10DAB), and expressing the rat DPD or yeast PDE2 genes from the described expression vector, were used. One liter cultures were harvested, washed in

- 50 -

buffer C (20mM MES(pH 6.2)/0.1mM $MgCl_2$ /0.1mM EGTA/1mM 2-mercaptoethanol), resuspended in buffer C containing 1.5 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, and disrupted in a French press at 4°C. Cell extracts were clarified at 100g for 10 minutes and at 18000g for 90 minutes. PDE activities were assayed as published (Charbonneau *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 83:9308-9312 (1986); Tempel *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)*, 80:1482-1486 (1983)) in a reaction mix containing 50µg of cell protein/ml, 100mM Tris (pH 7.5), 10mM Mg^{++} , 5µM cAMP, 5'-nucleotidase and [3H] cAMP. AMP was separated from cAMP using AG1-X8 resin from Bio Rad. About 10^4 cpm were obtained for 10 min reactions and backgrounds (phosphodiesterase deficient-yeast or no extract) were about 300 cpm. The cytosolic fraction was assayed in the presence or absence of inhibitory compounds. These assays measure the amount of adenosine 5' monophosphate (AMP) produced by phosphodiesterase-catalysed hydrolysis of adenosine 3', 5'-cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP). For each extract the percent inhibition for various concentrations of known inhibitors is given in Table 2. The percent inhibition represents the decrease in phosphodiesterase activity relative to measurements made in the absence of inhibitors. Rolipram, and the related compound R020 1724, were the most effective inhibitors of DPD activity.

30

35

TABLE 2Inhibition of Phosphodiesterases by Chemicals

	<u>Phospho- diesterase</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Concen- tration (μM)</u>	<u>Inhibition (%)</u>
5	<u>PDE2</u>	Theophylline	250	0.0
		IBMX	250	0.0
		R020 1724	100	3.0
		Rolipram	100	0.0
	<u>rat DPD</u>	Theophylline	250	42.
		IBMX	250	87.
10		R020 1724	0.1	35.
			1.0	52.
			10.0	79.
			100.0	92.
		Rolipram	0.1	50.
			1.0	72.
			10.0	92.
15			100.0	95.

This analysis can, of course, be extended to test new or related chemical compounds for their ability to inhibit PDE activity, or the activity of another phosphodiesterase expressed in this system. Clearly, this form of analysis can also be extended to other genes cloned and expressed in a similar manner for which there is an assayable enzymatic activity.

Phosphodiesterase activity was determined as described in the previous table using 0.04 and 1.0 μ M cAMP for pL22 Met and pJC44x, respectively. These concentrations of cAMP were specifically chosen to be below the K_m for their respective enzymes. Thus, the EC_{50} closely approximates the inhibitor constant or K_i of each enzyme. All kinetic data represent initial velocities of enzyme catalysis.

TABLE 3

Inhibitor Sensitivities of Human Cyclic
AMP Phosphodiesterases Derived by
Yeast Complementation

Agent	EC ₅₀ ¹	
	pJC44x	pL22 Met
cAMP	3	0.2
cGMP	>300	>300
Rolipram	0.4	>300
RO 20-1724	3	>300
Milrinone	30	30
Theophylline	300	>300

¹ EC₅₀ = Inhibitor concentration at 50% enzyme velocity,
concentration expressed in μ M

The following procedure was applied to the screening of whole transformed host cells. The yeast strain 10DAB was transformed with the expression vector pAD72, which expresses a human family IV phosphodiesterase, i.e., a cAMP specific PDE. This transformed strain was grown in SC-leucine medium for three days at 30° C. These cultures achieved a cell density of about 50 million cells per ml. Aliquots of this culture (300 μ l) were taken and mixed with 4.8 μ l 10% DMSO or 10% DMSO containing an appropriate concentration of phosphodiesterase inhibitor. The treated cultures were then incubated for two hours at 30°C, after which two 3 μ l aliquots were removed and transferred to an SC-leucine agar plate. Then, a 100 μ l aliquot was removed from the treated cultures and transferred to a glass 12 x 75 mm test tube and the test tubes were incubated at 50°C in a mineral oil-containing hot block for 30 min. The test tubes were removed from the hot block and placed at room temperature. Two 3 μ l aliquots were removed and transferred to an SC-leucine plate. The agar plates were then incubated at 30°C and examined at various times to evaluate growth.

Yeast treated with 10% DMSO alone showed a slight decrease in the number of viable cells following the 50°C heat treatment. Treatment of cells with Rolipram reduced the number of viable cells, such that at 100 μ M Rolipram, less than 10 out of approximately 150,000 cells remained viable. Milrinone up, to 100 μ M, had no observable effect on the culture.

10 B. Identification of Agents
 Which Affect Proteins of
 Unspecified Function

15 This example illustrates the use of the genes and methods described above for use in identifying chemical compounds which affect the function of the encoded mammalian proteins expressed in yeast, even when
15 the function of that protein has not yet been determined.

20 10DAB cells, which are phosphodiesterase deficient, are sensitive to heat shock. As already discussed, when these cells acquire the capacity to
20 express the cDNA of pRATDPD, they become resistant to heat shock. 10DAB cells expressing the cDNA of pRATDPD were maintained in rich medium (YPD) for three days at stationary phase. These cultures were then treated with
25 Rolipram, a known phosphodiesterase inhibitor, for 40 minutes at a final concentration of 100 μ M. Control
25 cultures were not treated with any inhibitor. These cultures were then heat shocked in glass tubes at 50°C for 30 minutes. One microliter of each culture was
30 plated. Cultures treated with Rolipram were much more sensitive to heat shock, reflecting an inhibition of
30 enzymatic function.

35 The second type of pharmacological screen is applicable even when the mammalian gene encodes a protein of undetermined function, and, thus, cannot be
35 assayed by a biochemical activity. In this method, agents to be tested are applied or introduced directly

to the genetically altered microbial host expressing the mammalian protein. Agents capable of inhibiting the mammalian gene or gene product are identified by their ability to reverse the phenotype originally corrected by expression of the mammalian protein in the altered host.

This procedure has been used for mammalian cDNAs encoding cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases and a yeast containing RAS2^{val19} as the host strain. When the rat DPD gene is introduced into the heat shock sensitive host and expressed, the host strain becomes heat shock resistant. When the now-resistant cells are incubated in Rolipram, they become heat shock sensitive again, indicating that Rolipram inhibits the activity of the rat DPD gene product. This pharmacological screen does not require that the function of the DPD gene product be known. This same approach can be applied to assess other genes.

In addition, any other phenotype that is dependent on DPD phosphodiesterase activity should be affected by the presence of the inhibitory drug. The effect of a drug or agent can be assessed as described. Finally, in the most generalized case, inhibitory chemicals for proteins of unknown function, expressed from mammalian cDNAs in yeast can be discovered in a similar way. This approach depends only on the phenotype consequent to expression of the protein and not on knowledge of its function.

For example, tyrosine kinases comprise a very large and diverse superfamily of proteins. They are important in regulation of cell growth. Certain tyrosine kinases are expressed ubiquitously in cells. Other tyrosine kinases display tissue specific distribution. Truly specific inhibitors of such tyrosine kinases could thus be expected to have specific and desirable therapeutic effects without unwanted side effects. For example, specific inhibitors of the PDGF

receptor-tyrosine kinase could be expected to retard the growth of atherosclerotic plaques or retard scar formation; specific inhibitors of the lck tyrosine kinase, which mediates signals from the CD4 and CD8 T-cell receptors, could be expected to be anti-inflammatory without being cytotoxic.

It is probable that yeast can be used to screen pharmacological agents for inhibition of specific tyrosine kinases. Brugge et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 7:2180-2187 (1987) demonstrated that expression of the avian v-src gene in the yeast S. cerevisiae inhibits growth. This viral gene encodes a tyrosine specific protein kinase that closely resembles the cellular src genes that are expressed ubiquitously in mammalian and avian cells. If this is a general property of active mammalian tyrosine kinases expressed in yeast, then the following design for a pharmacological screen would be expected to be effective.

A specific mammalian tyrosine kinase cDNA gene can thus be inserted in a yeast shuttle vector such that it is under the control of an inducible yeast promoter, such as the GAL10 promoter which is inducible in the presence of galactose and in the absence of glucose. Introduction of this vector into a yeast cell can be anticipated to render that cell unable to grow in induction medium (containing galactose in the absence of glucose), since under such conditions the mammalian tyrosine kinase would be expressed to the detriment of the cell. In the presence of an inhibitor of the tyrosine kinase, such cells would thrive on induction medium. This provides a simple screen for pharmacological agents that inhibit mammalian tyrosine kinases. False positives would include agents that blocked induction of the expression of kinase. Such false positives could be distinguished by the failure of the mammalian kinase to be induced, which can be determined by quantitation with specific antibodies.

While the present invention has been described
in terms of specific illustrative methods and materials,
it is understood that modifications and variations
thereof will occur to those skilled in the art upon
5 consideration of the above detailed description.
Consequently only such limitations as appear in the
appended claims should be placed thereon.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Wigler, Michael H.
Colicelli, John J.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Cloning by Complementation and Related Processes
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 55
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bicknell
 - (B) STREET: Two First National Plaza, 20 South Clark Street
 - (C) CITY: Chicago
 - (D) STATE: Illinois
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 60603
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
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- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Borun, Michael F.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25447
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 27805/30197
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (312) 346-5750
 - (B) TELEFAX: (312) 984-9740
 - (C) TELEX: 25-3856

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

AAGCGGCGGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

GCGGCCGCTT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2158 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..1688

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

AGC	TTG	CGA	ATC	GTA	AGA	AAC	AAT	TTC	ACC	CTG	CTG	ACA	AAC	CTT	CAC
Ser	Leu	Arg	Ile	Val	Arg	Asn	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	His
1				5				10						15	
GGA	GCA	CCG	AAC	AAG	AGG	TCG	CCA	GCG	GCT	AGT	CAG	GCT	CCA	GTC	ACC
Gly	Ala	Pro	Asn	Lys	Arg	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr
			20					25					30		

AGA	GTC	AGC	CTG	CAA	GAA	GAA	TCA	TAT	CAG	AAA	CTA	GCA	ATG	GAG	ACG
Arg	Val	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Met	Glu	Thr
		35					40					45			
CTG	GAG	GAA	CTA	GAC	TGG	TGC	CTA	GAC	CAG	CTA	GAG	ACC	ATC	CAG	ACC
Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Trp	Cys	Leu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ile	Gln	Thr
	50					55					60				
TAC	CGC	TCT	GTC	AGC	GAG	ATG	GCT	TCA	AAC	AAG	TTC	AAA	AGG	ATG	CTG
Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	Asn	Lys	Phe	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu
65					70					75					80
AAC	CGG	GAG	CTG	ACA	CAC	CTC	TCA	GAG	ATG	AGC	AGA	TCA	GGG	AAC	CAA
Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gln
				85					90					95	
GTG	TCT	GAA	TAC	ATT	TCG	AAC	ACG	TTC	TTA	GAC	AAG	CAG	AAC	GAT	GTG
Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln	Asn	Asp	Val
			100					105					110		
GAA	ATC	CCA	TCT	CCC	ACC	CAG	AAG	GAC	AGG	GAG	AAG	AAG	AAG	AAG	CAG
Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Lys	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Gln
		115					120					125			
CAG	CTC	ATG	ACC	CAG	ATA	AGT	GGA	GTG	AAG	AAA	CTG	ATG	CAC	AGC	TCA
Gln	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	His	Ser	Ser
						135					140				
AGC	CTG	AAC	AAC	ACA	AGC	ATC	TCA	CGC	TTT	GGA	GTC	AAC	ACG	GAA	AAT
Ser	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asn
145					150					155					160
GAG	GAT	CAT	CTA	GCC	AAG	GAG	CTG	GAA	GAC	CTG	AAC	AAA	TGG	GGC	CTT
Glu	Asp	His	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp	Gly	Leu
				165					170					175	
AAC	ATC	TTC	AAC	GTG	GCT	GGG	TAC	TCC	CAT	AAT	CGG	CCC	CTC	ACA	TGC
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Val	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser	His	Asn	Arg	Pro	Leu	Thr	Cys
			180					185					190		
ATC	ATG	TAC	GCC	ATT	TTC	CAG	GAA	AGA	GAC	CTT	CTA	AAG	ACG	TTT	AAA
Ile	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys
			195				200					205			
ATC	TCC	TCC	GAC	ACC	TTC	GTA	ACC	TAC	ATG	ATG	ACT	TTA	GAA	GAC	CAT
Ile	Ser	Ser	Asp	Thr	Phe	Val	Thr	Tyr	Met	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His
			210			215					220				
TAC	CAT	TCT	GAT	GTG	GCG	TAT	CAC	AAC	AGC	CTG	CAC	GCT	GCT	GAC	GTG
Tyr	His	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val
225					230					235					240

GCC	CAG	TCA	ACG	CAC	GTT	CTC	CTC	TCT	ACG	CCA	GCA	CTG	GAT	GCT	GTC
Ala	Gln	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val
				245					250					255	
TTC	ACA	GAC	CTG	GAA	ATC	CTG	GCT	GCC	ATT	TTT	GCA	GCT	GCC	ATC	CAT
Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	His
			260					265					270		
GAT	GTT	GAT	CAT	CCT	GGA	GTC	TCC	AAT	CAG	TTT	CTC	ATC	AAT	ACA	AAT
Asp	Val	Asp	His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	Asn
		275					280					285			
TCC	GAA	CTT	GCT	TTG	ATG	TAT	AAT	GAC	GAA	TCT	GTG	CTG	GAA	AAC	CAT
Ser	Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Asn	His
	290					295					300				
CAC	CTC	GCT	GTG	GGA	TTC	AAG	CTC	CTT	CAA	GAG	GAA	CAT	TGC	GAC	ATC
His	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	His	Cys	Asp	Ile
305					310				315						320
TTT	CAG	AAT	CTT	ACC	AAG	AAG	CAA	CGC	CAG	ACA	CTC	AGG	AAA	ATG	GTG
Phe	Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Arg	Lys	Met	Val
				325					330					335	
ATT	GAC	ATG	GTG	TTA	GCA	ACT	GAT	ATG	TCC	AAG	CAC	ATG	AGC	CTC	CTG
Ile	Asp	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Met	Ser	Leu	Leu
			340					345					350		
GCT	GAC	CTT	AAA	ACG	ATG	GTA	GAA	ACC	AAA	AAG	GTG	ACG	AGC	TCC	GGT
Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly
		355					360					365			
GTT	CTC	CTC	CTG	GAC	AAC	TAT	ACT	GAC	CGG	ATA	CAG	GTT	CTT	CGC	AAC
Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gln	Val	Leu	Arg	Asn
	370					375					380				
ATG	GTA	CAT	TGT	GCA	GAC	CTG	AGC	AAC	CCT	ACC	AAG	TCC	TTG	GAG	TTG
Met	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	Leu	Glu	Leu
385					390				395					400	
TAT	CGG	CAA	TGG	ACT	GAT	CGC	ATC	ATG	GAG	GAG	TTT	TTC	CAA	CAG	GGA
Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Met	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	Gln	Gln	Gly
			405						410					415	
GAC	AAA	GAA	CGG	GAG	AGG	GGA	ATG	GAG	ATT	AGC	CCA	ATG	TGT	GAT	AAA
Asp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Met	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Met	Cys	Asp	Lys
			420					425					430		
CAC	ACA	GCT	TCT	GTG	GAA	AAG	TCC	CAG	GTT	GGT	TTC	ATT	GAC	TAC	ATT
His	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asp	Tyr	Ile
		435					440					445			

GTC CAT CCA TTG TGG GAG ACC TGG GCA GAC CTG GTT CAG CCT GAT GCT
Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala
450 455 460

CAA GAC ATT TTG GAC ACA CTA GAA GAT AAC AGG AAC TGG TAC CAG AGT
Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser
465 470 475 480

ATG ATT CCC CAG AGC CCC TCT CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG AGG AGC AGG GAC
Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Arg Ser Arg Asp
485 490 495

TGC CAA GGC CTT ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTC GAA CTG ACC CTT GAA GAA
Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu
500 505 510

GAG GAT TCT GAA GGA CCG GAA AAG GAG GGA GAA GGC CCC AAC TAT TTC
Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Tyr Phe
515 520 525

AGC AGC ACA AAG ACA CTT TGT GTG ATC GAT CCA GAG AAC AGG GAT TCT
Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser
530 535 540

CTG GAA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCC ACA GAA GAC AAG TCT CTG ATC
Leu Glu Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Leu Ile
545 550 555 560

GAC ACA TA ATCTCCCTCT GTGTGGAGGT GAACATTCTA TCCTTGACGA GCATGCCAGC
Asp Thr

TGAGTGGTAG GGCCACCTA CCAGAGCCAA GGCTGCACA AAACAAAGGC CACCTGGCTT
TGCAGTTACT TGAGTTTGGA GCCAGAATGC AAGGCCGTGA AGCAAATAGC AGTTCCGTGC
TGCCTTGCCT TGCCGGCGAG CTTGGCGAGA CCCGCAGCTG TAGTAGAAGC CAGTTCCCAG
CACAGCTAAA TGGCTTGAAA ACAGAGGACA GAAAGCTGAG AGATTGCTCT GCAATAGGTG
TTGAGGGGCT GTCCCGACAG GTGACTGAAC TCACTAACAA CTTCATCTAT AAATCTCACC
CATCCTGTTG TCTGCCAACC TGTGTGCCTT TTTTGTA AAA TGTTTTCGTG TCTTTGAAAT
GCCTGTTGAA TATCTAGAGT TTAGTACCTC CTTCTACAAA CTTTTTTGAG TCTTTCTGGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 562 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Ser	Leu	Arg	Ile	Val	Arg	Asn	Asn	Phe	Thr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Asn	Leu	His
1				5					10					15	
Gly	Ala	Pro	Asn	Lys	Arg	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr
			20					25					30		
Arg	Val	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	Met	Glu	Thr
		35					40					45			
Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Trp	Cys	Leu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Glu	Thr	Ile	Gln	Thr
	50					55					60				
Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	Asn	Lys	Phe	Lys	Arg	Met	Leu
65					70					75					80
Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	Gly	Asn	Gln
				85					90					95	
Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln	Asn	Asp	Val
			100					105					110		
Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Lys	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Gln
		115					120					125			
Gln	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	His	Ser	Ser
	130					135					140				
Ser	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Asn
145					150					155					160
Glu	Asp	His	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp	Gly	Leu
				165					170					175	
Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Val	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser	His	Asn	Arg	Pro	Leu	Thr	Cys
			180					185					190		
Ile	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys
		195					200					205			
Ile	Ser	Ser	Asp	Thr	Phe	Val	Thr	Tyr	Met	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His
	210					215					220				
Tyr	His	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val
225					230					235					240

Ala Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val
245 250 255

Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His
260 265 270

Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn
275 280 285

Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His
290 295 300

His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile
305 310 315 320

Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val
325 330 335

Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu
340 345 350

Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly
355 360 365

Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn
370 375 380

Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu
385 390 395 400

Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly
405 410 415

Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys
420 425 430

His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile
435 440 445

Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala
450 455 460

Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser
465 470 475 480

Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Arg Ser Arg Asp
485 490 495

Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu
500 505 510

Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly Pro Asn Tyr Phe

515

520

525

Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser
530 535 540

Leu Glu Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Leu Ile
545 550 555 560

Asp Thr

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CACCCTGCTG ACAAACCT

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

ATGGAGACGC TGGAGGAA

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

ATACGCCACA TCAGAATG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

TACCAGAGTA TGATTCCC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

GTGTCGATCA GAGACTTG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 18 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:

GCACACAGGT TGGCAGAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..1299

GGC Gly 1	CGC Arg	ATT Ile	GCC Ala	GAC Asp 5	CCG Pro	GCC Ala	CGT Arg	AGT Ser	GTG Val 10	GAA Glu	GCA Ala	GCT Ala	TCA Ser	GCT Ala 15	CAA Gln
AGA Arg	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CGA Arg 20	CTC Leu	CGA Arg	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AGA Arg 25	CAA Gln	AAC Asn	CAG Gln	ATC Ile	AAA Lys 30	TGC Cys	AAA Lys
AAT Asn	ATT Ile	CAG Gln 35	TGG Trp	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	AGA Arg	AAT Asn 40	TCT Ser	AAG Lys	CAA Gln	TCA Ser	GCC Ala 45	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	TTA Leu
AAG Lys 50	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	AAA Lys 55	TCT Ser	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AAG Lys 60	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	ATT Ile	TCT Ser
GGG Gly 65	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	TCG Ser	ATA Ile	TTA Leu 70	TCT Ser	GTA Val	CGC Arg	CTA Leu	GAA Glu 75	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 80
CTG Leu	AAT Asn	AAC Asn	CCT Pro	TTT Phe 85	AAC Asn	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	TCC Ser	AAA Lys 90	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GGT Gly 95	CAT His
GTA Val	GGT Gly	ACA Thr	ACA Thr 100	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	ATC Ile 105	GAT Asp	GTC Val	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	CCT Pro 110	CTG Leu	CAC His
TCG Ser	AGC Ser	CAG Gln 115	GAC Asp	AGA Arg	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CCA Pro 120	ATG Met	ACC Thr	GTG Val	GTG Val	ACA Thr 125	ATG Met	GCC Ala	AGC Ser
GCC Ala 130	AGG Arg	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	ATC Ile 135	GGG Gly	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	TGG Trp 140	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	ACA Thr	AGC Ser
GAA	GGA	CGG	GAG	CCG	AAG	CTC	AAT	GAC	AAT	GTC	AGT	GCC	TAC	TGC	CTG

Glu 145	Gly	Arg	Glu	Pro	Lys 150	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Val 155	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Leu 160
CAT	ATT	GCT	GAG	GAT	GAT	GGG	GAG	GTG	GAC	ACC	GAT	TTC	CCC	CCG	CTG
His	Ile	Ala	Glu	Asp 165	Asp	Gly	Glu	Val	Asp 170	Thr	Asp	Phe	Pro	Pro	Leu 175
GAT	TCC	AAT	GAG	CCC	ATT	CAT	AAG	TTT	GGC	TTC	AGT	ACT	TTG	GCC	CTG
Asp	Ser	Asn	Glu 180	Pro	Ile	His	Lys	Phe 185	Gly	Phe	Ser	Thr	Leu 190	Ala	Leu
GTT	GAA	AAG	TAC	TCA	TCT	CCT	GGT	CTG	ACA	TCC	AAA	GAG	TCA	CTC	TTT
Val	Glu	Lys 195	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly 200	Leu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Glu 205	Ser	Leu	Phe
GTT	CGA	ATA	AAT	GCT	GCT	CAT	GGA	TTC	TCC	CTT	ATT	CAG	GTG	GAC	AAC
Val	Arg 210	Ile	Asn	Ala	Ala	His 215	Gly	Phe	Ser	Leu	Ile 220	Gln	Val	Asp	Asn
ACA	AAG	GTT	ACC	ATG	AAG	GAA	ATC	TTA	CTG	AAG	GCA	GTG	AAG	CGA	AGA
Thr 225	Lys	Val	Thr	Met	Lys 230	Glu	Ile	Leu	Leu	Lys 235	Ala	Val	Lys	Arg	Arg 240
AAA	GGA	TCC	CAG	AAA	GTT	TCA	GGC	CCT	CAG	TAC	CGC	CTG	GAG	AAG	CAG
Lys	Gly	Ser	Gln 245	Lys	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln 250	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Glu	Lys 255	Gln
AGC	GAG	CCC	AAT	GTC	GCC	GTT	GAC	CTG	GAC	AGC	ACT	TTG	GAG	AGC	CAG
Ser	Glu	Pro	Asn 260	Val	Ala	Val	Asp	Leu 265	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu 270	Glu	Ser	Gln
AGC	GCA	TGG	GAG	TTC	TGC	CTG	GTC	CGC	GAG	AAC	AGT	TCA	AGG	GCA	GAC
Ser	Ala	Trp 275	Glu	Phe	Cys	Leu	Val 280	Arg	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser 285	Arg	Ala	Asp
GGG	GTT	TTT	GAG	GAG	GAT	TCG	CAA	ATT	GAC	ATA	GCC	ACA	GTA	CAG	GAT
Gly 290	Val	Phe	Glu	Glu	Asp	Ser 295	Gln	Ile	Asp	Ile	Ala 300	Thr	Val	Gln	Asp
ATG	CTT	AGC	AGC	CAC	CAT	TAC	AAG	TCA	TTC	AAA	GTC	AGC	ATG	ATC	CAC
Met 305	Leu	Ser	Ser	His	His 310	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Lys 315	Val	Ser	Met	Ile	His 320
AGA	CTG	CGA	TTC	ACA	ACC	GAC	GTA	CAG	CTA	GGT	ATC	TCT	GGA	GAC	AAA
Arg	Leu	Arg	Phe 325	Thr	Thr	Asp	Val	Gln	Leu 330	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp 335	Lys
GTA	GAG	ATA	GAC	CCT	GTT	ACG	AAT	CAG	AAA	GCC	AGC	ACT	AAG	TTT	TGG
Val	Glu	Ile	Asp 340	Pro	Val	Thr	Asn	Gln 345	Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Lys 350	Phe	Trp
ATT	AAG	CAG	AAA	CCC	ATC	TCA	ATC	GAT	TCC	GAC	CTG	CTC	TGT	GCC	TGT

Ile	Lys	Gln	Lys	Pro	Ile	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asp	Leu	Leu	Cys	Ala	Cys
		355					360					365			
GAC	CTT	GCT	GAA	GAG	AAA	AGC	CCC	AGT	CAC	GCA	ATA	TTT	AAA	CTC	ACG
Asp	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Pro	Ser	His	Ala	Ile	Phe	Lys	Leu	Thr
	370					375					380				
TAT	CTA	AGC	AAT	CAC	GAC	TAT	AAA	CAC	CTC	TAC	TTT	GAA	TCG	GAC	GCT
Tyr	Leu	Ser	Asn	His	Asp	Tyr	Lys	His	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala
385					390					395					400
GCT	ACC	GTC	AAT	GAA	ATT	GTG	CTC	AAG	GTT	AAC	TAC	ATC	CTG	GAA	TCG
Ala	Thr	Val	Asn	Glu	Ile	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ser
				405					410					415	
CGA	GCT	AGC	ACT	GCC	CGG	GCT	GAC	TAC	TTT	GCT	CAA	AAA	AAA	AGC	GGC
Arg	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Arg	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ser	Gly
			420					425					430		
CGC															
Arg															

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 433 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gln
1				5					10					15	
Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys	Cys	Lys
			20					25					30		
Asn	Ile	Gln	Trp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu
		35					40					45			
Lys	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Pro	Ile	Ser
	50					55					60				
Gly	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gln
65					70					75					80
Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Phe	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Phe	Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	His
				85					90					95	

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Val Gly Thr Thr Ala Thr Lys Lys Ile Asp Val Tyr Leu Pro Leu His
 100 105 110
 Ser Ser Gln Asp Arg Leu Leu Pro Met Thr Val Val Thr Met Ala Ser
 115 120 125
 Ala Arg Val Gln Asp Leu Ile Gly Leu Ile Cys Trp Gln Tyr Thr Ser
 130 135 140
 Glu Gly Arg Glu Pro Lys Leu Asn Asp Asn Val Ser Ala Tyr Cys Leu
 145 150 155 160
 His Ile Ala Glu Asp Asp Gly Glu Val Asp Thr Asp Phe Pro Pro Leu
 165 170 175
 Asp Ser Asn Glu Pro Ile His Lys Phe Gly Phe Ser Thr Leu Ala Leu
 180 185 190
 Val Glu Lys Tyr Ser Ser Pro Gly Leu Thr Ser Lys Glu Ser Leu Phe
 195 200 205
 Val Arg Ile Asn Ala Ala His Gly Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Val Asp Asn
 210 215 220
 Thr Lys Val Thr Met Lys Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
 245 250 255
 Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
 260 265 270
 Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
 275 280 285
 Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
 290 295 300
 Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
 325 330 335
 Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
 340 345 350
 Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
 355 360 365

Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
 370 375 380
 Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
 420 425 430

Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1721 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 60..1274

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

AAGCTTGCGG CCGCATTGGG TACCGCGTGC CAGCAGGCAG TGGCCCTAGC CTTCCGCCT
 ATG CCC TCC CTC CAA GAG GTG GAC TGC GGC TCC CCC AGC AGC TCC GAG
 Met Pro Ser Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Glu
 1 5 10 15
 GAG GAG GGG GTG CCA GGG TCC CGG GGG AGC CCA GCG ACC TCA CCC CAC
 Glu Glu Gly Val Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Pro His
 20 25 30
 CTG GGC CGC CGA CGA CCT CTG CTT CGG TCC ATG AGC GCC GCC TTC TGC
 Leu Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Met Ser Ala Ala Phe Cys
 35 40 45
 TCC CTA CTG GCA CCG GAG CGG CAG GTG GGC CGG GCT GCG GCA GCA CTG
 Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Glu Arg Gln Val Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu
 50 55 60
 ATG CAG GAC CGA CAC ACA GCC GCG GGC CAG CTG GTG CAG GAC CTA CTG

Met Gln Asp Arg His Thr Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80
 ACC CAG GTG CGG GAT GGG CAG AGG CCC CAG GAG CTC GAG GGC ATC CGT
 Thr Gln Val Arg Asp Gly Gln Arg Pro Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly Ile Arg
 85 90 95
 CAG GCG CTG AGC CGG GCC CGG GCC ATG CTG AGT GCG GAG CTG GGC CCT
 Gln Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Arg Ala Met Leu Ser Ala Glu Leu Gly Pro
 100 105 110
 GAG AAG CTC GTG TCG CCT AAG AGG CTG GAA CAT GTC CTG GAG AAG TCA
 Glu Lys Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Arg Leu Glu His Val Leu Glu Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 TTG CAT TGC TCT GTG CTC AAG CCT CTC CGG CCC ATC CTG GCA GCC CGC
 Leu His Cys Ser Val Leu Lys Pro Leu Arg Pro Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
 130 135 140
 CTG CGG CGC CGG CTT GCC GCA GAC GGC TCC CTG GGC CGC CTA GCT GAG
 Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Glu
 145 150 155 160
 GGC CTC CGC CTG GCC CGG GCC CAG GGC CCC GGA GCC TTC GGG TCC CAC
 Gly Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Phe Gly Ser His
 165 170 175
 CTG AGC CTG CCC TCC CCA GTA GAG TTG GAG CAA GTG CGC CAG AAG CTG
 Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Gln Lys Leu
 180 185 190
 CTG CAG CTC GTC CGC ACC TAC TCA CCC AGC GCC CAG GTC AAG CGG CTC
 Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Thr Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Val Lys Arg Leu
 195 200 205
 CTG CAG GCC TGC AAG CTG CTC TAC ATG GCC CTG AGG ACC CAG GAA GGG
 Leu Gln Ala Cys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Met Ala Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Gly
 210 215 220
 GAG GGC TCG GGT GCC GAC GGG TTC CTG CCT CTG CTG AGC CTC GTC TTG
 Glu Gly Ser Gly Ala Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 GCC CAC TGT GAC CTT CCT GAG CTG CTG CTG GAG GCC GAG TAC ATG TCG
 Ala His Cys Asp Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Met Ser
 245 250 255
 GAG CTG CTG GAG CCC AGC CTG CTT ACT GGA GAG GGT GGC TAC TAC CTG
 Glu Leu Leu Glu Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr Gly Glu Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu
 260 265 270
 ACC AGC CTC TCT GCC AGC CTG GCC CTG CTG AGT GGC CTG GGT CAG GCC

Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Gly Gln Ala
275 280 285

CAC ACC CTC CCA CTG AGC CCC GTG CAG GAG CTA CGG CGC TCC CTC AGC
His Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser
290 295 300

CTC TGG GAG CAG CGC CGC CTG CCT GCC ACC CAC TGC TTC CAG CAC CTC
Leu Trp Glu Gln Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala Thr His Cys Phe Gln His Leu
305 310 315 320

CTC CGA GTA GCC TAT CAG GAT CCC AGC AGT GGC TGC ACC TCC AAG ACC
Leu Arg Val Ala Tyr Gln Asp Pro Ser Ser Gly Cys Thr Ser Lys Thr
325 330 335

CTG GCC GTG CCC CCA GAG GCC TCG ATT GCC ACC CTG AAC CAG CTC TGT
Leu Ala Val Pro Pro Glu Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Leu Asn Gln Leu Cys
340 345 350

GCC ACC AAG TTC CGA GTG ACC CAG CCC AAC ACT TTT GGC CTC TTC CTG
Ala Thr Lys Phe Arg Val Thr Gln Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Leu Phe Leu
355 360 365

TAC AAG GAG CAG GGC TAC CAC CGC CTG CCC CCT GGG CCC TGG CCC ACA
Tyr Lys Glu Gln Gly Tyr His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Trp Pro Thr
370 375 380

GGC TGC CCA CCA CTG GCT ACC TCG TCT ACC GCC GGG CAG AGT GGC CTG
Gly Cys Pro Pro Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Thr Ala Gly Gln Ser Gly Leu
385 390 395 400

AGA CCC AGG GGG CTG TGACAGAGGA GGAGGGCAGT GGGCAGTCAG AGGCAAGAAG
Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu
405

CAGAGGGGAG GAGCAAGGGT GCCAGGGAGA TGGGGATGCT GGGGTCAAAG CCAGCCCCAG
GGACATTCGG GAACAGTCTG AGACAACTGC TGAAGGGGGC CAGGGTCAAG CCCAGGAAGG
CCCTGCTCAG CCAGGGGAAC CAGAGGCAGA GGGAAGCCGG GCAGCAGAGG AGTAGCTTGA
AGTGGCCAGA AGGGTCATTC GGGGCGGGAG ACCCTGAGCC TGCTGAGAAA TCCTTTTAGC
GCCAGCAAGC CCCACCCAGG GCCCTGTCCT GTGTCTGCCA CCACCTTTGT CTGATACTTG
TTTCCAGGGA AGCTGGGGGA ACTGCCACAT CTGAGGAACT GGAATAAAGA TGAGGGGGCCT
TCGGGGGCCA ATGCGGCCGC CGCGGCCTTT TTGGCCAGCT CGAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 405 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

Met Pro Ser Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Cys Gly Ser Pro Ser Ser Ser Glu
1 5 10 15
Glu Glu Gly Val Pro Gly Ser Arg Gly Ser Pro Ala Thr Ser Pro His
20 25 30
Leu Gly Arg Arg Arg Pro Leu Leu Arg Ser Met Ser Ala Ala Phe Cys
35 40 45
Ser Leu Leu Ala Pro Glu Arg Gln Val Gly Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Leu
50 55 60
Met Gln Asp Arg His Thr Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Val Gln Asp Leu Leu
65 70 75 80
Thr Gln Val Arg Asp Gly Gln Arg Pro Gln Glu Leu Glu Gly Ile Arg
85 90 95
Gln Ala Leu Ser Arg Ala Arg Ala Met Leu Ser Ala Glu Leu Gly Pro
100 105 110
Glu Lys Leu Val Ser Pro Lys Arg Leu Glu His Val Leu Glu Lys Ser
115 120 125
Leu His Cys Ser Val Leu Lys Pro Leu Arg Pro Ile Leu Ala Ala Arg
130 135 140
Leu Arg Arg Arg Leu Ala Ala Asp Gly Ser Leu Gly Arg Leu Ala Glu
145 150 155 160
Gly Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Ala Phe Gly Ser His
165 170 175
Leu Ser Leu Pro Ser Pro Val Glu Leu Glu Gln Val Arg Gln Lys Leu
180 185 190
Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Thr Tyr Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Val Lys Arg Leu
195 200 205
Leu Gln Ala Cys Lys Leu Leu Tyr Met Ala Leu Arg Thr Gln Glu Gly
210 215 220
Glu Gly Ser Gly Ala Asp Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Val Leu

225		230		235		240
Ala His Cys Asp	Leu Pro Glu Leu Leu Leu Glu Ala Glu Tyr Met Ser					
	245			250		255
Glu Leu Leu Glu	Pro Ser Leu Leu Thr Gly Glu Gly Gly Tyr Tyr Leu					
	260		265			270
Thr Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu Ser Gly Leu Gly Gln Ala						
	275		280			285
His Thr Leu Pro Leu Ser Pro Val Gln Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser						
	290		295			300
Leu Trp Glu Gln Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala Thr His Cys Phe Gln His Leu						
	305		310			315
Leu Arg Val Ala Tyr Gln Asp Pro Ser Ser Gly Cys Thr Ser Lys Thr						
	325		330			335
Leu Ala Val Pro Pro Glu Ala Ser Ile Ala Thr Leu Asn Gln Leu Cys						
	340		345			350
Ala Thr Lys Phe Arg Val Thr Gln Pro Asn Thr Phe Gly Leu Phe Leu						
	355		360			365
Tyr Lys Glu Gln Gly Tyr His Arg Leu Pro Pro Gly Pro Trp Pro Thr						
	370		375			380
Gly Cys Pro Pro Leu Ala Thr Ser Ser Thr Ala Gly Gln Ser Gly Leu						
	385		390			395
						400
Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu						
	405					

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1829 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 30..1421

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

75

GCGGCCGCGG CCGGCAGCGG CTGAGCGAC ATG AGC ATT TCT ACT TCC TCC TCC
 Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser
 1 5

GAC TCG CTG GAG TTC GAC CGG AGC ATG CCT CTG TTT GGC TAC GAG GCG
 Asp Ser Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ser Met Pro Leu Phe Gly Tyr Glu Ala
 10 15 20

GAC ACC AAC AGC AGC CTG GAG GAC TAC GAG GGG GAA AGT GAC CAA GAG
 Asp Thr Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Asp Tyr Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Gln Glu
 25 30 35 40

ACC ATG GCG CCC CCC ATC AAG TCC AAA AAG AAA AGG AGC AGC TCC TTC
 Thr Met Ala Pro Pro Ile Lys Ser Lys Lys Lys Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe
 45 50 55

GTG CTG CCC AAG CTC GTC AAG TCC CAG CTG CAG AAG GTG AGC GGG GTG
 Val Leu Pro Lys Leu Val Lys Ser Gln Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Val
 60 65 70

TTC AGC TCC TTC ATG ACC CCG GAG AAG CGG ATG GTC CGC AGG ATC GCC
 Phe Ser Ser Phe Met Thr Pro Glu Lys Arg Met Val Arg Arg Ile Ala
 75 80 85

GAG CTT TCC CGG GAC AAA TGC ACC TAC TTC GGG TGC TTA GTG CAG GAC
 Glu Leu Ser Arg Asp Lys Cys Thr Tyr Phe Gly Cys Leu Val Gln Asp
 90 95 100

TAC GTG AGC TTC CTG CAG GAG AAC AAG GAG TGC CAC GTG TCC AGC ACC
 Tyr Val Ser Phe Leu Gln Glu Asn Lys Glu Cys His Val Ser Ser Thr
 105 110 115 120

GAC ATG CTG CAG ACC ATC CGG CAG TTC ATG ACC CAG GTC AAG AAC TAT
 Asp Met Leu Gln Thr Ile Arg Gln Phe Met Thr Gln Val Lys Asn Tyr
 125 130 135

TTG TCT CAG AGC TCG GAG CTG GAC CCC CCC ATC GAG TCG CTG ATC CCT
 Leu Ser Gln Ser Ser Glu Leu Asp Pro Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Ile Pro
 140 145 150

GAA GAC CAA ATA GAT GTG GTG CTG GAA AAA GCC ATG CAC AAG TGC ATC
 Glu Asp Gln Ile Asp Val Val Leu Glu Lys Ala Met His Lys Cys Ile
 155 160 165

TTG AAG CCC CTC AAG GGG CAC GTG GAG GCC ATG CTG AAG GAC TTT CAC
 Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Gly His Val Glu Ala Met Leu Lys Asp Phe His
 170 175 180

ATG GCC GAT GGC TCA TGG AAG CAA CTC AAG GAG AAC CTG CAG CTT GTG
 Met Ala Asp Gly Ser Trp Lys Gln Leu Lys Glu Asn Leu Gln Leu Val
 185 190 195 200

CGG	CAG	AGG	AAT	CCG	CAG	GAG	CTG	GGG	GTC	TTC	GCC	CCG	ACC	CCT	GAT
Arg	Gln	Arg	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Leu	Gly	Val	Phe	Ala	Pro	Thr	Pro	Asp
				205					210					215	
TTT	GTG	GAT	GTG	GAG	AAA	ATC	AAA	GTC	AAG	TTC	ATG	ACC	ATG	CAG	AAG
Phe	Val	Asp	Val	Glu	Lys	Ile	Lys	Val	Lys	Phe	Met	Thr	Met	Gln	Lys
			220					225					230		
ATG	TAT	TCG	CCG	GAA	AAG	AAG	GTC	ATG	CTG	CTG	CTG	CGG	GTC	TGC	AAG
Met	Tyr	Ser	Pro	Glu	Lys	Lys	Val	Met	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg	Val	Cys	Lys
		235					240					245			
CTC	ATT	TAC	ACG	GTC	ATG	GAG	AAC	AAC	TCA	GGG	AGG	ATG	TAT	GGC	GCT
Leu	Ile	Tyr	Thr	Val	Met	Glu	Asn	Asn	Ser	Gly	Arg	Met	Tyr	Gly	Ala
	250					255					260				
GAT	GAC	TTC	TTG	CCA	GTC	CTG	ACC	TAT	GTC	ATA	GCC	CAG	TGT	GAC	ATG
Asp	Asp	Phe	Leu	Pro	Val	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Val	Ile	Ala	Gln	Cys	Asp	Met
265					270					275					280
CTT	GAA	TTG	GAC	ACT	GAA	ATC	GAG	TAC	ATG	ATG	GAG	CTC	CTA	GAC	CCA
Leu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Thr	Glu	Ile	Glu	Tyr	Met	Met	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro
				285					290					295	
TCG	CTG	TTA	CAT	GGA	GAA	GGA	GGC	TAT	TAC	TTG	ACA	AGC	GCA	TAT	GGA
Ser	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Gly
			300					305					310		
GCA	CTT	TCT	CTG	ATA	AAG	AAT	TTC	CAA	GAA	GAA	CAA	GCA	GCG	CGA	CTG
Ala	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Phe	Gln	Glu	Glu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Arg	Leu
		315					320					325			
CTC	AGC	TCA	GAA	ACC	AGA	GAC	ACC	CTG	AGG	CAG	TGG	CAC	AAA	CGG	AGA
Leu	Ser	Ser	Glu	Thr	Arg	Asp	Thr	Leu	Arg	Gln	Trp	His	Lys	Arg	Arg
	330					335					340				
ACC	ACC	AAC	CGG	ACC	ATC	CCC	TCT	GTG	GAC	GAC	TTC	CAG	AAT	TAC	CTC
Thr	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ser	Val	Asp	Asp	Phe	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Leu
345					350					355					360
CGA	GTT	GCA	TTT	CAG	GAG	GTC	AAC	AGT	GGT	TGC	ACA	GGA	AAG	ACC	CTC
Arg	Val	Ala	Phe	Gln	Glu	Val	Asn	Ser	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Leu
				365					370					375	
CTT	GTG	AGA	CCT	TAC	ATC	ACC	ACT	GAG	GAT	GTG	TGT	CAG	ATC	TGC	GCT
Leu	Val	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Thr	Glu	Asp	Val	Cys	Gln	Ile	Cys	Ala
			380					385					390		
GAG	AAG	TTC	AAG	GTG	GGG	GAC	CCT	GAG	GAG	TAC	AGC	CTC	TTT	CTC	TTC
Glu	Lys	Phe	Lys	Val	Gly	Asp	Pro	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe
		395					400					405			

GTT GAC GAG ACA TGG CAG CAG CTG GCA GAG GAC ACT TAC CCT CAA AAA
 Val Asp Glu Thr Trp Gln Gln Leu Ala Glu Asp Thr Tyr Pro Gln Lys
 410 415 420

ATC AAG GCG GAG CTG CAC AGC CGA CCA CAG CCC CAC ATC TTC CAC TTT
 Ile Lys Ala Glu Leu His Ser Arg Pro Gln Pro His Ile Phe His Phe
 425 430 435 440

GTC TAC AAA CGC ATC AAG AAC GAT CCT TAT GGC ATC ATT TTC CAG AAC
 Val Tyr Lys Arg Ile Lys Asn Asp Pro Tyr Gly Ile Ile Phe Gln Asn
 445 450 455

GGG GAA GAA GAC CTC ACC ACC TCC TAGAAGACAG GCGGGACTTC CCAGTGGTGC
 Gly Glu Glu Asp Leu Thr Thr Ser
 460

ATCCAAAGGG GAGCTGGAAG CCTTGCCTTC CCGCTTCTAC ATGCTTGAGC TTGAAAAGCA
 GTCACCTCCT CGGGGACCCC TCAGTGTAGT GACTAAGCCA TCCACAGGCC AACTCGGCCA
 AGGGCAACTT TAGCCACGCA AGGTAGCTGA GGTTTGTGAA ACAGTAGGAT TCTCTTTTGG
 CAATGGAGAA TTGCATCTGA TGGTTCAAGT GTCCTGAGAT TGTTTGCTAC CTACCCCCAG
 TCAGGTTCTA GGTTGGCTTA CAGGTATGTA TATGTGCAGA AGAAACACTT AAGATACAAG
 TTCTTTTGAA TTCAACAGCA GATGCTTGCG ATGCAGTGCG TCAGGTGATT CTCACTCCTG
 TGGATGGCTT CATCCCTG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 464 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

Met Ser Ile Ser Thr Ser Ser Ser Asp Ser Leu Glu Phe Asp Arg Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Met Pro Leu Phe Gly Tyr Glu Ala Asp Thr Asn Ser Ser Leu Glu Asp
 20 25 30
 Tyr Glu Gly Glu Ser Asp Gln Glu Thr Met Ala Pro Pro Ile Lys Ser
 35 40 45

Lys Lys Lys Arg Ser Ser Ser Phe Val Leu Pro Lys Leu Val Lys Ser
50 55 60

Gln Leu Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Val Phe Ser Ser Phe Met Thr Pro Glu
65 70 75 80

Lys Arg Met Val Arg Arg Ile Ala Glu Leu Ser Arg Asp Lys Cys Thr
85 90 95

Tyr Phe Gly Cys Leu Val Gln Asp Tyr Val Ser Phe Leu Gln Glu Asn
100 105 110

Lys Glu Cys His Val Ser Ser Thr Asp Met Leu Gln Thr Ile Arg Gln
115 120 125

Phe Met Thr Gln Val Lys Asn Tyr Leu Ser Gln Ser Ser Glu Leu Asp
130 135 140

Pro Pro Ile Glu Ser Leu Ile Pro Glu Asp Gln Ile Asp Val Val Leu
145 150 155 160

Glu Lys Ala Met His Lys Cys Ile Leu Lys Pro Leu Lys Gly His Val
165 170 175

Glu Ala Met Leu Lys Asp Phe His Met Ala Asp Gly Ser Trp Lys Gln
180 185 190

Leu Lys Glu Asn Leu Gln Leu Val Arg Gln Arg Asn Pro Gln Glu Leu
195 200 205

Gly Val Phe Ala Pro Thr Pro Asp Phe Val Asp Val Glu Lys Ile Lys
210 215 220

Val Lys Phe Met Thr Met Gln Lys Met Tyr Ser Pro Glu Lys Lys Val
225 230 235 240

Met Leu Leu Leu Arg Val Cys Lys Leu Ile Tyr Thr Val Met Glu Asn
245 250 255

Asn Ser Gly Arg Met Tyr Gly Ala Asp Asp Phe Leu Pro Val Leu Thr
260 265 270

Tyr Val Ile Ala Gln Cys Asp Met Leu Glu Leu Asp Thr Glu Ile Glu
275 280 285

Tyr Met Met Glu Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Leu Leu His Gly Glu Gly Gly
290 295 300

Tyr Tyr Leu Thr Ser Ala Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ser Leu Ile Lys Asn Phe
305 310 315 320

Gln Glu Glu Gln Ala Ala Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Glu Thr Arg Asp Thr

				325						330					335
Leu	Arg	Gln	Trp	His	Lys	Arg	Arg	Thr	Thr	Asn	Arg	Thr	Ile	Pro	Ser
			340					345					350		
Val	Asp	Asp	Phe	Gln	Asn	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Val	Ala	Phe	Gln	Glu	Val	Asn
		355					360					365			
Ser	Gly	Cys	Thr	Gly	Lys	Thr	Leu	Leu	Val	Arg	Pro	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Thr
	370					375					380				
Glu	Asp	Val	Cys	Gln	Ile	Cys	Ala	Glu	Lys	Phe	Lys	Val	Gly	Asp	Pro
385					390					395					400
Glu	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe	Val	Asp	Glu	Thr	Trp	Gln	Gln	Leu
				405					410					415	
Ala	Glu	Asp	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Gln	Lys	Ile	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu	His	Ser	Arg
			420					425					430		
Pro	Gln	Pro	His	Ile	Phe	His	Phe	Val	Tyr	Lys	Arg	Ile	Lys	Asn	Asp
	435						440					445			
Pro	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Ile	Phe	Gln	Asn	Gly	Glu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Thr	Ser
450						455					460				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 1299 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE:
- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) LOCATION: 1..1299

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GGC	CGC	ATT	GCC	GAC	CCG	GCC	CGT	AGT	GTG	GAA	GCA	GCT	TCA	GCT	CAA
Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gln
1				5					10					15	
AGA	TTA	GAA	CGA	CTC	CGA	AAA	GAG	AGA	CAA	AAC	CAG	ATC	AAA	TGC	AAA
Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys	Cys	Lys
			20				25						30		

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AAT Asn	ATT Ile	CAG Gln 35	TGG Trp	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	AGA Arg	AAT Asn 40	TCT Ser	AAG Lys	CAA Gln	TCA Ser	GCC Ala 45	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	TTA Leu
AAG Lys 50	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	AAA Lys 55	TCT Ser	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AAG Lys 60	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	ATT Ile	TCT Ser
GGG Gly 65	AAG Lys	CAG Gln	TCG Ser	ATA Ile	TTA Leu 70	TCT Ser	GTA Val	CGC Arg	CTA Leu	GAA Glu 75	CAG Gln	TGC Cys	CCT Pro	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 80
CTG Leu	AAT Asn	AAC Asn	CCT Pro	TTT Phe 85	AAC Asn	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	TCC Ser	AAA Lys 90	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GGT Gly 95	CAT His
GTA Val	GGT Gly	ACA Thr	ACA Thr 100	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	ATC Ile 105	GAT Asp	GTC Val	TAC Tyr	CTC Leu	CCT Pro 110	CTG Leu	CAC His
TCG Ser	AGC Ser	CAG Gln 115	GAC Asp	AGA Arg	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	CCA Pro 120	ATG Met	ACC Thr	GTG Val	GTG Val	ACA Thr 125	ATG Met	GCC Ala	AGC Ser
GCC Ala 130	AGG Arg	GTG Val	CAG Gln	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	ATC Ile 135	GGG Gly	CTC Leu	ATC Ile	TGC Cys	TGG Trp 140	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	ACA Thr	AGC Ser
GAA Glu 145	GGA Gly	CGG Arg	GAG Glu	CCG Pro	AAG Lys 150	CTC Leu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	AAT Asn	GTC Val 155	AGT Ser	GCC Ala	TAC Tyr	TGC Cys	CTG Leu 160
CAT His	ATT Ile	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	GAT Asp 165	GAT Asp	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	GTG Val	GAC Asp 170	ACC Thr	GAT Asp	TTC Phe	CCC Pro	CCG Pro	CTG Leu 175
GAT Asp	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	GAG Glu 180	CCC Pro	ATT Ile	CAT His	AAG Lys	TTT Phe 185	GGC Gly	TTC Phe	AGT Ser	ACT Thr	TTG Leu 190	GCC Ala	CTG Leu
GTT Val	GAA Glu	AAG Lys 195	TAC Tyr	TCA Ser	TCT Ser	CCT Pro	GGT Gly 200	CTG Leu	ACA Thr	TCC Ser	AAA Lys	GAG Glu 205	TCA Ser	CTC Leu	TTT Phe
GTT Val	CGA Arg 210	ATA Ile	AAT Asn	GCT Ala	GCT Ala	CAT His 215	GGA Gly	TTC Phe	TCC Ser	CTT Leu	ATT Ile 220	CAG Gln	GTG Val	GAC Asp	AAC Asn
ACA Thr 225	AAG Lys	GTT Val	ACC Thr	ATG Met	AAG Lys 230	GAA Glu	ATC Ile	TTA Leu	CTG Leu	AAG Lys 235	GCA Ala	GTG Val	AAG Lys	CGA Arg	AGA Arg 240

AAA	GGA	TCC	CAG	AAA	GTT	TCA	GGC	CCT	CAG	TAC	CGC	CTG	GAG	AAG	CAG
Lys	Gly	Ser	Gln	Lys	Val	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Arg	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gln
				245					250					255	

AGC	GAG	CCC	AAT	GTC	GCC	GTT	GAC	CTG	GAC	AGC	ACT	TTG	GAG	AGC	CAG
Ser	Glu	Pro	Asn	Val	Ala	Val	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ser	Thr	Leu	Glu	Ser	Gln
			260					265					270		

AGC	GCA	TGG	GAG	TTC	TGC	CTG	GTC	CGC	GAG	AAC	AGT	TCA	AGG	GCA	GAC
Ser	Ala	Trp	Glu	Phe	Cys	Leu	Val	Arg	Glu	Asn	Ser	Ser	Arg	Ala	Asp
		275					280					285			

GGG GTT TTT GAG GAG GAT TCG CAA ATT GAC ATA GCC ACA GTA CAG GAT
Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
290 295 300

ATG	CTT	AGC	AGC	CAC	CAT	TAC	AAG	TCA	TTC	AAA	GTC	AGC	ATG	ATC	CAC
Met	Leu	Ser	Ser	His	His	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Phe	Lys	Val	Ser	Met	Ile	His
305					310					315					320

AGA	CTG	CGA	TTC	ACA	ACC	GAC	GTA	CAG	CTA	GGT	ATC	TCT	GGA	GAC	AAA
Arg	Leu	Arg	Phe	Thr	Thr	Asp	Val	Gln	Leu	Gly	Ile	Ser	Gly	Asp	Lys
				325					330					335	

GTA	GAG	ATA	GAC	CCT	GTT	ACG	AAT	CAG	AAA	GCC	AGC	ACT	AAG	TTT	TGG
Val	Glu	Ile	Asp	Pro	Val	Thr	Asn	Gln	Lys	Ala	Ser	Thr	Lys	Phe	Trp
			340					345					350		

ATT AAG CAG AAA CCC ATC TCA ATC GAT TCC GAC CTG CTC TGT GCC TGT
Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
355 360 365

GAC	CTT	GCT	GAA	GAG	AAA	AGC	CCC	AGT	CAC	GCA	ATA	TTT	AAA	CTC	ACG
Asp	Leu	Ala	Glu	Glu	Lys	Ser	Pro	Ser	His	Ala	Ile	Phe	Lys	Leu	Thr
	370					375					380				

TAT	CTA	AGC	AAT	CAC	GAC	TAT	AAA	CAC	CTC	TAC	TTT	GAA	TCG	GAC	GCT
Tyr	Leu	Ser	Asn	His	Asp	Tyr	Lys	His	Leu	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala
385					390					395					400

GCT	ACC	GTC	AAT	GAA	ATT	GTG	CTC	AAG	GTT	AAC	TAC	ATC	CTG	GAA	TCG
Ala	Thr	Val	Asn	Glu	Ile	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Leu	Glu	Ser
				405					410					415	

CGA	GCT	AGC	ACT	GCC	CGG	GCT	GAC	TAC	TTT	GCT	CAA	AAA	AAA	AGC	GGC
Arg	Ala	Ser	Thr	Ala	Arg	Ala	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Ala	Gln	Lys	Lys	Ser	Gly
			420					425					430		

CGC
Arg

82

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 433 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

Gly	Arg	Ile	Ala	Asp	Pro	Ala	Arg	Ser	Val	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gln	1	5	10	15
Arg	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Arg	Lys	Glu	Arg	Gln	Asn	Gln	Ile	Lys	Cys	Lys	20	25	30	
Asn	Ile	Gln	Trp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Asn	Ser	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	35	40	45	
Lys	Ser	Leu	Phe	Glu	Lys	Lys	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Lys	Pro	Pro	Ile	Ser	50	55	60	
Gly	Lys	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Gln	Cys	Pro	Leu	Gln	65	70	75	80
Leu	Asn	Asn	Pro	Phe	Asn	Glu	Tyr	Ser	Lys	Phe	Asp	Gly	Lys	Gly	His	85	90	95	
Val	Gly	Thr	Thr	Ala	Thr	Lys	Lys	Ile	Asp	Val	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Leu	His	100	105	110	
Ser	Ser	Gln	Asp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Pro	Met	Thr	Val	Val	Thr	Met	Ala	Ser	115	120	125	
Ala	Arg	Val	Gln	Asp	Leu	Ile	Gly	Leu	Ile	Cys	Trp	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ser	130	135	140	
Glu	Gly	Arg	Glu	Pro	Lys	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn	Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Cys	Leu	145	150	155	160
His	Ile	Ala	Glu	Asp	Asp	Gly	Glu	Val	Asp	Thr	Asp	Phe	Pro	Pro	Leu	165	170	175	
Asp	Ser	Asn	Glu	Pro	Ile	His	Lys	Phe	Gly	Phe	Ser	Thr	Leu	Ala	Leu	180	185	190	
Val	Glu	Lys	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Pro	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Phe	195	200	205	

Val Arg Ile Asn Ala Ala His Gly Phe Ser Leu Ile Gln Val Asp Asn
 210 215 220
 Thr Lys Val Thr Met Lys Glu Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Arg Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Lys Gly Ser Gln Lys Val Ser Gly Pro Gln Tyr Arg Leu Glu Lys Gln
 245 250 255
 Ser Glu Pro Asn Val Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Ser Thr Leu Glu Ser Gln
 260 265 270
 Ser Ala Trp Glu Phe Cys Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ser Ser Arg Ala Asp
 275 280 285
 Gly Val Phe Glu Glu Asp Ser Gln Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Val Gln Asp
 290 295 300
 Met Leu Ser Ser His His Tyr Lys Ser Phe Lys Val Ser Met Ile His
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Leu Arg Phe Thr Thr Asp Val Gln Leu Gly Ile Ser Gly Asp Lys
 325 330 335
 Val Glu Ile Asp Pro Val Thr Asn Gln Lys Ala Ser Thr Lys Phe Trp
 340 345 350
 Ile Lys Gln Lys Pro Ile Ser Ile Asp Ser Asp Leu Leu Cys Ala Cys
 355 360 365
 Asp Leu Ala Glu Glu Lys Ser Pro Ser His Ala Ile Phe Lys Leu Thr
 370 375 380
 Tyr Leu Ser Asn His Asp Tyr Lys His Leu Tyr Phe Glu Ser Asp Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Thr Val Asn Glu Ile Val Leu Lys Val Asn Tyr Ile Leu Glu Ser
 405 410 415
 Arg Ala Ser Thr Ala Arg Ala Asp Tyr Phe Ala Gln Lys Lys Ser Gly
 420 425 430
 Arg

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3987 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 3..1498

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

GGCGGCCGCG GCAGGGCGGG CGCCGCGCGG AGGCAGGGCG GCGGTATTCA ATGGAAGTGT
GTTACCAGCT GCCGGTACTG CCCCTGGACA GGCCGGTCCC CCAGCACGTC CTCAGCCGCC
GAGGAGCCAT CAGCTTCAGC TCCAGCTCCG CTCTCTTCGG CTGCCCCAAT CCCCGGCAGC
TCTCTCAGAG GCGTGGAGCT ATTTCCCTATG ACAGTTCTGA TCAGACTGCA TTATACATTC
GTATGCTAGG AGATGTACGT GTAAGGAGCC GAGCAGGATT TGAATCAGAA AGAAGAGGTT
CTCACCCATA TATTGATTTT CGTATTTTCC ACTCTCAATC TGAAATTGAA GTGTCTGTCT
CTGCAAGGAA TATCAGAAGG CTAATAAGTT TCCAGCGATA TCTTAGATCT TCACGCTTTT
TTCGTGGTAC TCGGGTTTCA AATTCCCTAA ACATTTTAGA TGATGATTAT AATGGACAAG
CCAAGTGTAT GCTGGAAAAA GTTGGAAATT GGAATTTTGA TATCTTTCTA TTTGATAGAC
TAACAAATGG AAATAGTCTA GTAAGCTTAA CCTTTCATTT ATTTAGTCTT CATGGATTAA
TTGAGTACTT CCATTTAGAT ATGATGAAAC TTCGTAGATT TTTAGTTATG ATTCAAGAAG
ATTACCACAG TCAAAATCCT TACCATAACG CAGTCCACGC TGCGGATGTT ACTCAGGCCA
TGCACTGTTA CTAAAGGAA CCTAAGCTTG CCAATTCTGT AACTCCTTGG GATATCTTGC
TGAGCTTAAT TGCAGCTGCC ACTCATGATC TGGATCATCC AGGTGTTAAT CAACCTTTCC
TTATTAAAAC TAACCATTAC TTGGCAACTT TATACAAGAA TACCTCAGTA CTGGAAAATC
ACCACTGGAG ATCTGCAGTG GGCTTATTGA GAGAATCAGG CTTATTCTCA CATCTGCCAT
TAGAAAGCAG GCAACAAATG GAGACACAGA TAGGTGCTCT GATACTAGCC ACAGACATCA
GTCGCCAGAA TGAGTATCTG TCTTTGTTTA GGTCCCATTT GGATAGAGGT GATTTATGCC
TAGAAGACAC CAGACACAGA CATTTGGTTT TACAGATGGC TTTGAAATGT GCTGATATTT
GTAACCCATG TCGGACGTGG GAATTAAGCA AGCAGTGGAG TGAAAAAGTA ACGGAGGAAT
TCTTCCATCA AGGAGATATA GAAAAAAAT ATCATTTGGG TGTGAGTCCA CTTTGCGATC

GTCACACTGA ATCTATTGCC AACATCCAGA TTGGTTTTAT GACTTACCTA GTGGAGCCTT
TATTTACAGA ATGGGCCAGG TTTTCCAATA CAAGGCTATC CCAGACAATG CTTGGACACG
TGGGGCTGAA TAAAGCCAGC TGGAAGGGAC TGCAGAGAGA ACAGTCGAGC AGTGAGGACA
CTGATGCTGC ATTTGAGTTG AACTCACAGT TATTACCTCA GGAAAATCGG TTATCATAAC
CCCCAGAACC AGTGGGACAA ACTGCCTCCT GGAGGTTTTT AGAAATGTGA AATGGGGTCT
TGAGGTGAGA GAACTTAACT CTTGACTGCC AAGGTTTCCA AGTGAGTGAT GCCAGCCAGC
ATTATTTATT TCCAAGATTT CCTCTGTTGG ATCATTTGAA CCCACTTGTT AATTGCAAGA
CCCGAACATA CAGCAATATG AATTGCTT TCATGTGAAA CCTTGAATAT NNAAAGCCCA
GCAGGAGAGA ATCCGAAAGG AGTAACAAAG GAAGTTTTGA TATGTGCCAC GACTTTTTCA
AAGCATCTAA TCTTCAAAAC GTCAAACCTG AATTGTTTCA CAACAATCTC TTGGAATTTA
ACCAGTCTGA TGCAACAATG TGTATCTTGT ACCTTCCACT AAGTTCTCTC TGAGAAAATG
GAAATGTGAA GTGCCCAGCC TCTGCNTGCC TCTGGCAAGA CAATGTTTAC AAATCAACTC
TGAAAATATT GGTCTAAAT TGCCTTGGAG CATGATTGTG AAGGAACCAC TCAAACAAAT
TTAAAGATCA AACTTTAGAC TGCAGCTCTT TCCCCCTGGT TTGCCTTTTT CTTCTTTGGA
TGCCACCAA GCCTCCCATT TGCTATAGTT TTATTTTCATG CACTGGAAAC TGAGCATTTA
TCGTAGAGTA CCGCCAAGCT TTCACTCCAG TGCCGTTTGG CAATGCAATT TTTTTTAGCA
ATTAGTTTTT AATTGGGGT GGGAGGGGAA GAACACCAAT GTCCTAGCTG TATTATGATT
CTGCACTCAA GACATTGCAT GTTGTTTTCA CTACTGTACA CTTGACCTGC ACATGCGAGA
AAAAGGTGGA ATGTTTAAAA CACCATAATC AGCTCAGNGT ATTTGCCAAT CTGAAATAAA
AGTGGGATGG GAGAGCGTGT CCTTCAGATC AAGGGTACTA AAGTCCCTTT CGCTGCAGTG
AGTGAGAGGT ATGTTGTGTG TGAATGTACG GATGTGTGTT TGNGTGNATG TTTGTGCATG
TGTGACNGTG CATGTTATGT TTCTCCATGT GGGCAAAGAT TTGAAANGTA AGCTTTTATT
TATTATTTTA GAATGTGACA TAATGAGCAG CCACACTCGG GGGAGGGGAA GGTTGGTAGG
TAAGCTGTAA CAGATTGCTC CAGTTGCCTT AAACATATGCA CATAGCTAAG TGACCAAAC
TCTTGTTTTG ATTTGAAAAA AGTGCATTGT TTTCTTGTC CTCCCTTTGA TGAAACGTTA
CCCTTTGACG GGCCTTTTGA TGTGAACAGA TGTTTTCTAG GACAAACTAT AAGGACTAAT

TTTAAACTTC AAACATTCCA CTTTGTGAAT TTGTTTTTAAA TTGTTTTTATG TATAGTAAGC
ACAACTGTAA TCTAGTTTTA AGAGAAACCG GTGCTTCTT TTAGTTCATT TGTATTTCCC
TTGTTACTGT AAAAGACTGT TTATTAATTG TTTACAGTTT GTTGCAACAG CCATTTTCTT
GGGAGAAAGC TTGAGTGTA AGCCATTTGT AAAAGGCTTT GCCATACTCA TTTTAATATG
TGCCTGTTGC TGTTAACTTT TGATGAATAA AAACCTATCT TTTCATGAAA CTTCTCTCTA
TACAAATTGA AATACATAAT GCTTTCTGGT TCTTCTTCAA ACCAAAACCT GTCAAATTCA
TAGACAAGAT AACAGTAAAA CTGATGAAAG TGTTCCATTG TTGGTATACC AGGAACAAGG
TTATAGAGAT GAAACTTCAA AGCTTCACTC TTCAGTAAGC TATAAGCCAT CTCTGTAAGA
TTGATTCCAA CTATTGCATA AGAATACCCT AATTTTGGAT GATTTGAACG GGAAAGAATC
TGATGAGCTT CACTAGTGTA ATTTTCACTG AAATACACAA GATTGATTAA CCCAAGTATG
CCCATGCCTC TGAAGTCTGT CTTGGGATCA TCACCCTGAA AACCAATTTC AGCCCACTGC
TTGGAGATTG TAGCGTTTAA CTTCTTCGTG GGCATTAGAA GATTCCAAAG CTTCATGAGT
AGCTCTTCAT GCTGTAGGTT ATCAGAATCA TATGGCCTTT TCCTCACACT TTCTACATCC
AAATACAGCT GTTTATAACC AGTTATCTGC AGTAAGCACA TCTTCATGCA TATTTTAAAA
CTGGCATCCT TCTCAGGGTT AATATTCTTT TCCTTCATAA TATCATCTAC ATATTTGTCC
ACTTCACTCT GAACAACATG TGTCGCCTTC TGTA AACCT TATTCTTGGA GTATGTCAAG
GAATTTTCTA TCCTGTGTGT CTTTGTGCA CCTACATAGG TATCAAATAT TCGCTGCAAT
TCACACTTCC CAGTCATCTG TCGTAATAGC CATTTTCATCC AAAATCGAAA AAAGTGCCCA
TAGAAGAACT CCCACAAAGA AATAAACATT TTTTTTTCCT CACAGGAGCG GAAGAACTAG
GGGGAGCAGG AGCTGCAATG CGGCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3131 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

87

CTG CAG GAG GAC AAC TGC GAC ATC TTC CAG AAC CTC AGC AAG CGC CAG
Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln
270 275 280

CGC AGA GCC TAC GCA AGA TGG TCA TCG ACA TGG TGC TGG CCA CGG ACA
Arg Arg Ala Tyr Ala Arg Trp Ser Ser Thr Trp Cys Trp Pro Arg Thr
285 290 295

TGT CCA AGC ACA TGACCTCCT GGCTGACCTG AAGACCATGG TGGAGACCAA
Cys Pro Ser Thr
300

GAAAGTGACC AGCTCAGGGG TCCTCCTGCT AGATAACTAC TCCGACCGCA TCCAGGTCCT
CCGGAACATG GTGCACTGTG CCGACCTCAG CAACCCCACC AAGCCGCTGG AGCTGTACCG
CCAGTGGACA GACCGCATCA TGGCCGAGTT CTTCCAGCAG GGTGACCGAG AGCGCGAGCG
TGGCATGGAA ATCAGCCCCA TGTGTGACAA GCACACTGCC TCCGTGGAGA AGTCTCAGGT
GGGTTTTATT GACTACATTG TGCACCCATT GTGGGAGACC TGGGCGGACC TTGTCCACCC
AGATGCCCAG GAGATCTTGG ACACTTTGGA GGACAACCGG GACTGGTACT ACAGCGCCAT
CCGGCAGAGC CCATCTCCGC CACCCGAGGA GGAGTCAAGG GGGCCAGGCC ACCCACCCCT
GCCTGACAAG TTCCAGTTTG AGCTGACGCT GGAGGAGGAA GAGGAGGAAG AAATATCAAT
GGCCCAGATA CCGTGCACAG CCCAAGAGGC ATTGACTGAG CAGGGATTGT CAGGAGTCGA
GGAAGCTCTG GATGCAACCA TAGCCTGGGA GGCATCCCCG GCCCAGGAGT CGTTGGAAGT
TATGGCACAG GAAGCATCCC TGGAGGCCGA GCTGGAGGCA GTGTATTGTA CACAGCAGGC
ACAGTCCACA GGCAGTGCAC CTGTGGCTCC GGATGAGTTC TCGTCCCGGG AGGAATTTCGT
GGTTGCTGTA AGCCACAGCA GCCCCTCTGC CCTGGCTCTT CAAAGCCCCC TTCTCCCTGC
TTGGAGGACC CTGTCTGTTT CAGAGCATGC CCCGGGCCTC CCGGGCCTCC CCTCCACGGC
GGCCGAGGTG GAGGCCCAAC GAGAGCACCA GGCTGCCAAG AGGGCTTGCA GTGCCTGCGC
AGGGACATTT GGGGAGGACA CATCCGCACT CCCAGCTCCT GGTGGCGGGG GGTGAGGTGG
AGACCCTACC TGATCCCCAG ACCTCTGTCC CTGTTCCCCT CCACTCCTCC CCTCACTCCC
CTGCTCCCCC GACCACCTCC TCCTCTGCCT CAAAGACTCT TGTCCTCTTG TCCCTCCTGA
GATTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTT TTTTACAACA CAAATGAATG GGCCATTTTA
TTGATTTTTA CCTCCTAATA GTGGATACAG GTTGCTGTGG TTTCCAGCAG GATCTCAGAT

GCAAAGGGAA GTGAAGAAAA CAGATGAATC CCTAGGGTAC CCCGCCATGG AACCAAACAC
 CACGTCAACT GGAAGTCTTC TTGCAAACGA AGGCTGAAGA TCAAGAATGA CATTCTCACA
 CCACAGCACA GCTTAAATAC TTCTTTGACA AAAATAATAA TAAATTATAT TTGACTCAGA
 AAATAAATTC TGTCAGCAG AGTGACAGGA GGTAATAATC AAATGAATGG GCAATGCGGC
 CGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 302 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

Met	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Lys	Phe	Lys	1	5	10	15
Arg	Met	Leu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	20	25	30	
Gly	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Thr	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln	35	40	45	
Asn	Glu	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Met	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Lys	Gln	50	55	60	
Gln	Ala	Pro	Arg	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ser	Gln	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Val	Pro	65	70	75	80
His	Leu	Gln	Pro	Met	Ser	Gln	Ile	Thr	Gly	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	His	85	90	95	
Ser	Asn	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ile	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	100	105	110	
Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp	115	120	125	
Gly	Leu	Asn	Ile	Phe	Cys	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Ser	Leu	130	135	140	
Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Tyr	Met	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	145	150	155	160

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					Met 1	Lys	Lys	Ser	Arg 5	Ser	Val	Met	Thr	Val 10	Met	
GCT	GAT	GAT	AAT	GTT	AAA	GAT	TAT	TTT	GAA	TGT	AGC	TTG	AGT	AAA	TCC	
Ala	Asp	Asp	Asn	Val	Lys	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Cys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ser	
			15					20					25			
TAC	AGT	TCT	TCC	AGT	AAC	ACA	CTT	GGG	ATC	GAC	CTC	TGG	AGA	GGG	AGA	
Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ile	Asp	Leu	Trp	Arg	Gly	Arg	
		30					35					40				
AGG	TGT	TGC	TCA	GGA	AAC	TTA	CAG	TTA	CCA	CCA	CTG	TCT	CAA	AGA	CAG	
Arg	Cys	Cys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gln	
	45					50					55					
AGT	GAA	AGG	GCA	AGG	ACT	CCT	GAG	GGA	GAT	GGT	ATT	TCC	AGG	CCG	ACC	
Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Arg	Thr	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Thr	
	60				65				70						75	
ACA	CTG	CCT	TTG	ACA	ACG	CTT	CCA	AGC	ATT	GCT	ATT	ACA	ACT	GTA	AGC	
Thr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	
				80					85					90		
CAG	GAG	TGC	TTT	GAT	GTG	GAA	AAT	GGC	CCT	TCC	CCA	GGT	CGG	AGT	CCA	
Gln	Glu	Cys	Phe	Asp	Val	Glu	Asn	Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Pro	
			95					100					105			
CTG	GAT	CCC	CAG	GCC	AGC	TCT	TCC	GCT	GGG	CTG	GTA	CTT	CAC	GCC	ACC	
Leu	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	His	Ala	Thr	
		110					115					120				
TTT	CCT	GGG	CAC	AGC	CAG	CGC	AGA	GAG	TCA	TTT	CTC	TAC	AGA	TCA	GAC	
Phe	Pro	Gly	His	Ser	Gln	Arg	Arg	Glu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Asp	
	125					130					135					
AGC	GAC	TAT	GAC	TTG	TCA	CCA	AAG	GCG	ATG	TCG	AGA	AAC	TCT	TCT	CTT	
Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	Ser	Pro	Lys	Ala	Met	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu	
	140				145					150					155	
CCA	AGC	GAG	CAA	CAC	GGC	GAT	GAC	TTG	ATT	GTA	ACT	CCT	TTT	GCC	CAG	
Pro	Ser	Glu	Gln	His	Gly	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ala	Gln	
				160				165						170		
GTC	CTT	GCC	AGC	TTG	CGA	AGT	GTG	AGA	AAC	AAC	TTC	ACT	ATA	CTG	ACA	
Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	Arg	Ser	Val	Arg	Asn	Asn	Phe	Thr	Ile	Leu	Thr	
			175					180					185			
AAC	CTT	CAT	GGT	ACA	TCT	AAC	AAG	AGG	TCC	CCA	GCT	GCT	AGT	CAG	CCT	
Asn	Leu	His	Gly	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Arg	Ser	Pro	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gln	Pro	
		190					195					200				
CCT	GTC	TCC	AGA	GTC	AAC	CCA	CAA	GAA	GAA	TCT	TAT	CAA	AAA	TTA	GCA	

Pro	Val	Ser	Arg	Val	Asn	Pro	Gln	Glu	Glu	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala	
205						210					215					
ATG	GAA	ACG	CTG	GAG	GAA	TTA	GAC	TGG	TGT	TTA	GAC	CAG	CTA	GAG	ACC	
Met	Glu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp	Trp	Cys	Leu	Asp	Gln	Leu	Glu	Thr	
220					225					230						
ATA	CAG	ACC	TAC	CGG	TCT	GTC	AGT	GAG	ATG	GCT	TCT	AAC	AAG	TTC	AAA	
Ile	Gln	Thr	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Val	Ser	Glu	Met	Ala	Ser	Asn	Lys	Phe	Lys	
				240					245					250		
AGA	ATG	CTG	AAC	CGG	GAG	CTG	ACA	CAC	CTC	TCA	GAG	ATG	AGC	CGA	TCA	
Arg	Met	Leu	Asn	Arg	Glu	Leu	Thr	His	Leu	Ser	Glu	Met	Ser	Arg	Ser	
			255					260					265			
GGG	AAC	CAG	GTG	TCT	GAA	TAC	ATT	TCA	AAT	ACT	TTC	TTA	GAC	AAG	CAG	
Gly	Asn	Gln	Val	Ser	Glu	Tyr	Ile	Ser	Asn	Thr	Phe	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gln	
		270					275					280				
AAT	GAT	GTG	GAG	ATC	CCA	TCT	CCT	ACC	CAG	AAA	GAC	AGG	GAG	AAA	AAG	
Asn	Asp	Val	Glu	Ile	Pro	Ser	Pro	Thr	Gln	Lys	Asp	Arg	Glu	Lys	Lys	
	285					290					295					
AAA	AAG	CAG	CAG	CTC	ATG	ACC	CAG	ATA	AGT	GGA	GTG	AAG	AAA	TTA	ATG	
Lys	Lys	Gln	Gln	Leu	Met	Thr	Gln	Ile	Ser	Gly	Val	Lys	Lys	Leu	Met	
300					305					310						
CAT	AGT	TCA	AGC	CTA	AAC	AAT	ACA	AGC	ATC	TCA	CGC	TTT	GGA	GTC	AAC	
His	Ser	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asn	Asn	Thr	Ser	Ile	Ser	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Asn	
				320					325					330		
ACT	GAA	AAT	GAA	GAT	CAC	CTG	GCC	AAG	GAG	CTG	GAA	GAC	CTG	AAC	AAA	
Thr	Glu	Asn	Glu	Asp	His	Leu	Ala	Lys	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Asn	Lys	
			335					340					345			
TGG	GGT	CTT	AAC	ATC	TTT	AAT	GTG	GCT	GGA	TAT	TCT	CAC	AAT	AGA	CCC	
Trp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ile	Phe	Asn	Val	Ala	Gly	Tyr	Ser	His	Asn	Arg	Pro	
		350					355					360				
CTA	ACA	TGC	ATC	ATG	TAT	GCT	ATA	TTC	CAG	GAA	AGA	GAC	CTC	CTA	AAG	
Leu	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	
		365				370					375					
ACA	TTC	AGA	ATC	TCA	TCT	GAC	ACA	TTT	ATA	ACC	TAC	ATG	ATG	ACT	TTA	
Thr	Phe	Arg	Ile	Ser	Ser	Asp	Thr	Phe	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Met	Met	Thr	Leu	
380					385					390						
GAA	GAC	CAT	TAC	CAT	TCT	GAC	GTG	GCA	TAT	CAC	AAC	AGC	CTG	CAC	GCT	
Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	His	Ser	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	
				400					405					410		
GCT	GAT	GTA	GCC	CAG	TCG	ACC	CAT	GTT	CTC	CTT	TCT	ACA	CCA	GCA	TTA	

Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Gln	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu
			415					420					425		
GAC	GCT	GTC	TTC	ACA	GAT	TTG	GAG	ATC	CTG	GCT	GCC	ATT	TTT	GCA	GCT
Asp	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ala
		430					435					440			
GCC	ATC	CAT	GAC	GTT	GAT	CAT	CCT	GGA	GTC	TCC	AAT	CAG	TTT	CTC	ATC
Ala	Ile	His	Asp	Val	Asp	His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile
	445					450					455				
AAC	ACA	AAT	TCA	GAA	CTT	GCT	TTG	ATG	TAT	AAT	GAT	GAA	TCT	GTG	TTG
Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Leu
460					465					470					475
GAA	AAT	CAT	CAC	CTT	GCT	GTG	GGT	TTC	AAA	CTG	CTG	CAA	GAA	GAA	CAC
Glu	Asn	His	His	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	His
				480					485					490	
TGT	GAC	ATC	TTC	ATG	AAT	CTC	ACC	AAG	AAG	CAG	CGT	CAG	ACA	CTC	AGG
Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	Met	Asn	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Arg
			495					500					505		
AAG	ATG	GTT	ATT	GAC	ATG	GTG	TTA	GCA	ACT	GAT	ATG	TCT	AAA	CAT	ATG
Lys	Met	Val	Ile	Asp	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Met
		510					515					520			
AGC	CTG	CTG	GCA	GAC	CTG	AAG	ACA	ATG	GTA	GAA	ACG	AAG	AAA	GTT	ACA
Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr
						530					535				
AGT	TCA	GGC	GTT	CTT	CTC	CTA	GAC	AAC	TAT	ACC	GAT	CGC	ATT	CAG	GTC
Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gln	Val
540					545					550					555
CTT	CGC	AAC	ATG	GTA	CAC	TGT	GCA	GAC	CTG	AGC	AAC	CCC	ACC	AAG	TCC
Leu	Arg	Asn	Met	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser
				560					565					570	
TTG	GAA	TTG	TAT	CGG	CAA	TGG	ACA	GAC	CGC	ATC	ATG	GAG	GAA	TTT	TTC
Leu	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Met	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe
			575					580					585		
CAG	CAG	GGA	GAC	AAA	GAG	CGG	GAG	AGG	GGA	ATG	GAA	ATT	AGC	CCA	ATG
Gln	Gln	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Met	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Met
		590					595					600			
TGT	GAT	AAA	CAC	ACA	GCT	TCT	GTG	GAA	AAA	TCC	CAG	GTT	GGT	TTC	ATC
Cys	Asp	Lys	His	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Phe	Ile
		605				610					615				
GAC	TAC	ATT	GTC	CAT	CCA	TTG	TGG	GAG	ACA	TGG	GCA	GAT	TTG	GTA	CAG

Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln
620 625 630 635

CCT GAT GCT CAG GAC ATT CTC GAT ACC TTA GAA GAT AAC AGG AAC TGG
Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp
640 645 650

TAT CAG AGC ATG ATA CCT CAA AGT CCC TCA CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG CAG
Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln
655 660 665

AAC AGG GAC TGC CAG GGT CTG ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT
Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
670 675 680

CTC GAT GAG GAA GAT TCT GAA GGA CCT GAG AAG GAG GGA GAG GGA CAC
Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His
685 690 695

AGC TAT TTC AGC AGC ACA AAG ACG CTT TGT GTG ATT GAT CCA GAA AAC
Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn
700 705 710 715

AGA GAT TCC CTG GGA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCA ACA GAA GAC AAG
Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys
720 725 730

TCC CCC GTG GAT ACA TA ATCCCCCTCT CCCTGTGGAG ATGAACATTC
Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
735

TATCCTTGAT GAGCATGCCA GCTATGTGGT AGGGCCAGCC CACCATGGGG GCCAAGACCT
GCACAGGACA AGGGCCACCT GGCCTTTCAG TTA CTGAGT TTGGAGTCAG AAAGCAAGAC
CAGGAAGCAA ATAGCAGCTC AGGAAATCCC ACGGTTGACT TGCCTTGATG GCAAGCTTGG
TGGAGAGGGC TGAAGCTGTT GCTGGGGGCC GATTCTGATC AAGACACATG GCTTGAAAAT
GGAAGACACA AAAGTGAAG ATCATTCTGC ACTAAGTTTC GGGAAGTTAT CCCCAGACAGT
GACTGAAGTC ACTGACTAAT AACTTCATTT ATGAATCTTC TCACTTGTC CTTTGTCTGC
CAACCTGTGT GCCTTTTTTTG TAAACATTT TCATGTCTTT AAAATGCCTG TTGAATACCT
GGAGTTTAGT ATCAACTTCT ACACAGATAA GCTTTCAGG TTGACAACT TTTTGTGACTC
TTTCTGGAAA AGGGAAGAA AATAGTCTTC CTTCTTCTT GGGCAATATC CTTCACTTTA
CTACAGTTAC TTTTGCAAAC AGACAGAAAG GATACACTTC TAACCACATT TTA CTTCCTT
CCCCTGTTGT CCAGTCCAAC TCCACAGTCA CTCTTAAAC TTCTCTCTGT TTGCCTGCCT

96

CCAACAGTAC TTTTAACTTT TTGCTGTAAA CAGAATAAAA TTGAACAAAT TAGGGGGTAG
 AAAGGAGCAG TGGTGTCTGTT CACCGTGAGA GTCTGCATAG AACTCAGCAG TGTGCCCTGC
 TGTGTCTTGG ACCCTGCAAT GCGGCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 736 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

Met	Lys	Lys	Ser	Arg	Ser	Val	Met	Thr	Val	Met	Ala	Asp	Asp	Asn	Val	1	5	10	15
Lys	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Glu	Cys	Ser	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ser	Tyr	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	20	25	30	
Asn	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ile	Asp	Leu	Trp	Arg	Gly	Arg	Arg	Cys	Cys	Ser	Gly	35	40	45	
Asn	Leu	Gln	Leu	Pro	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Glu	Arg	Ala	Arg	50	55	60	
Thr	Pro	Glu	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ile	Ser	Arg	Pro	Thr	Thr	Leu	Pro	Leu	Thr	65	70	75	80
Thr	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ala	Ile	Thr	Thr	Val	Ser	Gln	Glu	Cys	Phe	Asp	85	90	95	
Val	Glu	Asn	Gly	Pro	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser	Pro	Leu	Asp	Pro	Gln	Ala	100	105	110	
Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	His	Ala	Thr	Phe	Pro	Gly	His	Ser	115	120	125	
Gln	Arg	Arg	Glu	Ser	Phe	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Asp	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Leu	130	135	140	
Ser	Pro	Lys	Ala	Met	Ser	Arg	Asn	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Glu	Gln	His	145	150	155	160
Gly	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ile	Val	Thr	Pro	Phe	Ala	Gln	Val	Leu	Ala	Ser	Leu	165	170	175	

Arg Ser Val Arg Asn Asn Phe Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Leu His Gly Thr
180 185 190

Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Pro Pro Val Ser Arg Val
195 200 205

Asn Pro Gln Glu Glu Ser Tyr Gln Lys Leu Ala Met Glu Thr Leu Glu
210 215 220

Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Asp Gln Leu Glu Thr Ile Gln Thr Tyr Arg
225 230 235 240

Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser Asn Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu Asn Arg
245 250 255

Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln Val Ser
260 265 270

Glu Tyr Ile Ser Asn Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Asp Val Glu Ile
275 280 285

Pro Ser Pro Thr Gln Lys Asp Arg Glu Lys Lys Lys Lys Gln Gln Leu
290 295 300

Met Thr Gln Ile Ser Gly Val Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Ser Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Asn Asn Thr Ser Ile Ser Arg Phe Gly Val Asn Thr Glu Asn Glu Asp
325 330 335

His Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Asp Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile
340 345 350

Phe Asn Val Ala Gly Tyr Ser His Asn Arg Pro Leu Thr Cys Ile Met
355 360 365

Tyr Ala Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Thr Phe Arg Ile Ser
370 375 380

Ser Asp Thr Phe Ile Thr Tyr Met Met Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His
385 390 395 400

Ser Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Ala Gln
405 410 415

Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val Phe Thr
420 425 430

Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His Asp Val
435 440 445

Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu

450

455

460

Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu
465 470 475 480

Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile Phe Met
485 490 495

Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp
500 505 510

Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp
515 520 525

Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu
530 535 540

Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn Met Val
545 550 555 560

His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg
565 570 575

Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys
580 585 590

Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr
595 600 605

Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His
610 615 620

Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp
625 630 635 640

Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile
645 650 655

Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln
660 665 670

Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp
675 680 685

Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser
690 695 700

Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly
705 710 715 720

Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
725 730 735

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1276 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 2..504

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

GCGGCCGCAT TGC GTGGTGG CGGCGGCCGA GCCTCGCTTT GAGAGACAGA ATGGACAGCA
AATTATGGAT GAACCTATGG GAGAGGAGGA GATTAACCCA CAAACTGAAG AAGTCAGTAT
CAAAGAAATT GCAATCACAC ATCATGTAAA GGAAGGACAT GAAAAGGCAG ATCCTTCCCA
GTTTGAAC TTAAAAGTAT TAGGGCAGGG ATCATTTGGA AAGGTTTTCT TAGTTAAAAA
AATCTCAGGC TCTGATGCTA GGCAGCTTTA TGCCATGAAG GTATTGAAGA AGGCCACACT
GAAAGTTCGA GACCGAGTTC GGACAAAAAT GGAACGTGAT ATCTTG GTAG AGGTTAATCA
TCCTTTTATT GTCAAGTTGC ATTATCTTTT CAAACTGAAG GGAAGTTGTA TCTTATTTGG
ATTTTCTCAG GGGAGGAGAT TTGTTTACAC GCTTATCCAA AGAGGTGATG TTCACAGAAG
AAGATGTCAA ATTCTACCTG GCTGAACTTG CACTTGCTTT AGACCATCTA CNTAGCCTGG
GAATAATTTA TAGAGACTTA AAACCAGAAA ATATCTTCTT GATGAAGAAG GTCACATCAA
GTTAACAGAT TTCGGCCTAA GTAAAGAGTC TATTGACCAT GAAAAGAAGG CATATCTTTT
TGTGGAAC TGAGATATAT GGCTCCAGAA GTAGTTAATC GTCGAGGTCA TACTCAGAGT
GCTGACTGGT GGTCTTTTGG TGTGTTAATG TTTGAAATGC TTA CTGGTAC CACTCCCTTT
CCAAGGAAAA GATCGAAAAG AAACAATGAC TATGATTCTT AAAGCCAAAA CTTGGAATGC
CACAGTTTTT GAGTCCTGAA GCGCAGAGTC TTTTACGAAT GCTTTTMAAG CGAAATCCTG
CAAACAGATT AGGTGCAGGA CCAGATGGAG TTGAAGAAAT TAAAAGACAT TCATTTTCT

CAACGATAGA CTGGAATAAA CTGTATAGAG AGAAATTCAT CCGCCATTTA AACCTGCAAC
GGGCAGGCCT GAAGATACAT TCTATTTTGA TCCTGAGTTT ACTGCAAAAA CTCCTAAAGA
TTCACCTGGC ATTCCACCTA GTGCTAATGC ACATCAGCTT TTTCGGGGGT TTAGTTTTGT
TGCTATTACC TCAGATGATG AAAGCCAAGC TATGCAGACA GTTGGTGTAC ATTCAATTGT
TCAGCAGTTA CACAGGAACA GTATNCAGTT TACTGATGGA TATGAAGTAA AAGAAGATAT
TGGAGTTGGC TCCTAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 2384 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..1541

- (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1859..2383

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

CGC	GCC	GCA	TTC	GGG	GAC	AGC	GGC	GGG	CGG	CTG	GGA	CGG	CGG	GTG	CGG
Ala	Ala	Ala	Phe	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Val	Arg
1				5					10					15	
CGG	GGC	CGA	GCC	CGC	ACG	ATG	CCT	CAC	TTC	ACC	GTG	GTG	CCA	GTG	GAC
Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Arg	Thr	Met	Pro	His	Phe	Thr	Val	Val	Pro	Val	Asp
			20					25					30		
GGG	CCG	AGG	CGC	GGC	GAC	TAT	GAC	AAC	CTC	GAG	GGG	CTC	AGT	TGG	GTG
Gly	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Trp	Val
		35					40					45			
GAC	TAC	GGG	GAG	CGC	GCC	GAG	CTG	GAT	GAC	TCG	GAC	GGA	CAT	GGC	AAC
Asp	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly	His	Gly	Asn
	50					55					60				
CAC	AGA	GAG	AGC	AGC	CCT	TTT	CTT	TCC	CCC	TTG	GAG	GCT	TCC	AGA	GGA

His 65	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro 70	Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro	Leu 75	Glu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly 80
ATT	GAC	TAC	TAT	GAC	AGG	AAC	CTG	GCA	CTG	TTT	GAG	GAA	GAG	CTG	GAC
Ile	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Asp 85	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu 90	Phe	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu 95	Asp
ATC	CGC	CCA	AAG	GTA	TCG	TCT	CTT	CTG	GGA	AAG	CTC	GTC	AGC	TAC	ACC
Ile	Arg	Pro	Lys 100	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu 105	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser 110	Tyr	Thr
AAC	CTC	ACC	CAG	GGC	GCC	AAA	GAG	CAT	GAG	GAG	GCC	GAG	AGT	GGG	GAG
Asn	Leu	Thr 115	Gln	Gly	Ala	Lys	Glu 120	His	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu 125	Ser	Gly	Glu
GGC	ACC	CGC	CGG	AGG	GCA	GCC	GAG	GCA	CCC	AGC	ATG	GGC	ACC	CTC	ATG
Gly	Thr 130	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala 135	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Met 140	Gly	Thr	Leu	Met
GGG	GTG	TAC	CTG	CCC	TGC	CTG	CAG	AAT	ATC	TTT	GGG	GTT	ATC	CTC	TTC
Gly 145	Val	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Cys 150	Leu	Gln	Asn	Ile	Phe 155	Gly	Val	Ile	Leu 160	Phe
CTG	CGG	CTG	ACC	TGG	ATG	GTG	GGC	ACA	GCA	GGT	GTG	CTA	CAG	GCC	CTC
Leu	Arg	Leu	Thr	Trp 165	Met	Val	Gly	Thr	Ala 170	Gly	Val	Leu	Gln	Ala 175	Leu
CTC	ATC	GTG	CTT	ATC	TGC	TGC	TGT	TGT	ACC	CTG	CTG	ACG	GCC	ATC	TCC
Leu	Ile	Val	Leu 180	Ile	Cys	Cys	Cys	Cys 185	Thr	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala 190	Ile	Ser
ATG	AGT	GCC	ATC	GCC	ACC	AAC	GGT	GTG	GTT	CCA	GCT	GGG	GGC	TCC	TAT
Met	Ser	Ala 195	Ile	Ala	Thr	Asn	Gly 200	Val	Val	Pro	Ala	Gly 205	Gly	Ser	Tyr
TTC	ATG	ATC	TCT	CGT	TCA	CTG	GGG	CCA	GAA	TTT	GGA	GGT	GCT	GTG	GGC
Phe 210	Met	Ile	Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu 215	Gly	Pro	Glu	Phe	Gly 220	Gly	Ala	Val	Gly
CTG	TGC	TTC	TAC	CTG	GGA	ACA	ACA	TTC	GCA	GCA	GCC	ATG	TAC	ATC	CTG
Leu 225	Cys	Phe	Tyr	Leu	Gly 230	Thr	Thr	Phe	Ala	Ala 235	Ala	Met	Tyr	Ile	Leu 240
GGG	GCC	ATC	GAG	ATC	TTG	CTG	ACC	TAC	ATT	GCC	CCA	CCA	GCT	GCC	ATT
Gly	Ala	Ile	Glu	Ile 245	Leu	Leu	Thr	Tyr	Ile 250	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala 255	Ile
TTT	TAC	CCA	TCG	GGT	GCT	CAT	GAC	ACG	TCG	AAT	GCC	ACT	TTG	AAC	AAT
Phe	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	His	Asp 265	Thr	Ser	Asn	Ala	Thr	Leu 270	Asn	Asn
ATG	CGT	GTG	TAT	GGG	ACC	ATT	TTC	CTG	GCC	TTC	ATG	ACC	CTG	GTG	GTG

Met	Arg	Val	Tyr	Gly	Thr	Ile	Phe	Leu	Ala	Phe	Met	Thr	Leu	Val	Val
		275					280					285			
TTT	GTG	GGG	GTC	AAG	TAT	GTG	AAC	AAA	TTT	GCC	TCG	CTC	TTC	CTG	GCC
Phe	Val	Gly	Val	Lys	Tyr	Val	Asn	Lys	Phe	Ala	Ser	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ala
	290					295					300				
TGT	GTG	ATC	ATC	TCC	ATC	CTC	TCC	ATC	TAT	GCT	GGG	GGC	ATA	AAG	TCT
Cys	Val	Ile	Ile	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Ile	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Ile	Lys	Ser
					310					315					320
ATA	TTT	GAC	CCT	CCC	GTG	TTT	CCG	GTA	TGC	ATG	CTG	GGC	AAC	AGG	ACC
Ile	Phe	Asp	Pro	Pro	Val	Phe	Pro	Val	Cys	Met	Leu	Gly	Asn	Arg	Thr
				325					330					335	
CTG	TCC	CGG	GAC	CAG	TTT	GAC	ATC	TGT	GCC	AAG	ACA	GCT	GTA	GTG	GAC
Leu	Ser	Arg	Asp	Gln	Phe	Asp	Ile	Cys	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Val	Val	Asp
				340				345					350		
AAT	GAG	ACA	GTG	GCC	ACC	CAG	CTA	TGG	AGT	TTC	TTC	TGC	CAC	AGC	CCC
Asn	Glu	Thr	Val	Ala	Thr	Gln	Leu	Trp	Ser	Phe	Phe	Cys	His	Ser	Pro
		355					360					365			
AAC	CTT	ACG	ACC	GAC	TCC	TGT	GAC	CCC	TAC	TTC	ATG	CTC	AAC	AAT	GTG
Asn	Leu	Thr	Thr	Asp	Ser	Cys	Asp	Pro	Tyr	Phe	Met	Leu	Asn	Asn	Val
						375					380				
ACC	GAG	ATC	CCT	GGC	ATC	CCC	GGG	GCA	GCT	GCT	GGT	GTG	CTC	CAG	GAA
Thr	Glu	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ile	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Gln	Glu
					390					395					400
AAC	CTG	TGG	AGC	GCC	TAC	CTG	GAG	AAG	GGT	GAC	ATC	GTG	GAG	AAG	CAT
Asn	Leu	Trp	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gly	Asp	Ile	Val	Glu	Lys	His
				405					410					415	
GGG	CTG	CCC	TCC	GCA	GAT	GCC	CCG	AGC	CTG	AAG	GAG	AGC	CTG	CCT	CTG
Gly	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Asp	Ala	Pro	Ser	Leu	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Pro	Leu
					420			425					430		
TAC	GTG	GTC	GCT	GAC	ATC	GCC	ACA	TCC	TTC	ACC	GTG	CTG	GTC	GGC	ATC
Tyr	Val	Val	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ala	Thr	Ser	Phe	Thr	Val	Leu	Val	Gly	Ile
					435		440					445			
TTC	TTC	CCT	TCT	GTA	ACA	GGT	ATG	GCG	ATG	GTG	TCA	GCA	GGA	ACT	TGG
Phe	Phe	Pro	Ser	Val	Thr	Gly	Met	Ala	Met	Val	Ser	Ala	Gly	Thr	Trp
						455					460				
TGG	TGG	GCA	CAC	TGG	CCT	GGC	CTT	CAC	CCT	GGG	TCA	TCG	TCA	TCG	GCT
Trp	Trp	Ala	His	Trp	Pro	Gly	Leu	His	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ser	Ala
					470					475					480
CCT	TCT	TTT	CAA	CGT	GTG	GCG	CTG	GCC	TCC	AGA	GCC	TCA	CAG	GGG	CAC

Pro Ser Phe Gln Arg Val Ala Leu Ala Ser Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly His
485 490 495

CAC GCC TAT TGC AGG CCA TTG CCA AGG ACA ACA TCA TCC CCT TCC TCC
His Ala Tyr Cys Arg Pro Leu Pro Arg Thr Thr Ser Ser Pro Ser Ser
500 505 510

GGG TG AGCCCCTCTG CACTCCCCCA TGGCCTGGCT GCTCCCAGGC CCTCGCCCCG
Gly

CTGGGGAGAG AGATAGGGAA CACAGATGCA GCACGTCCTG CCCTTATTGC CCCCAGGCCA
GGCGGCCATC CATGAGGAGC TACTGAGAAG TGCCCTGGGC CTGGCACTCA CCTGGGCCTG
GAGCTGCCTG GACCCAGAAT CTTTCATGGCC TGTTTAGGGC TCATCCAAAG GAGAGAGGCC
TGGTGAGGTG GAATCAGGGA GACTGGTGAC ACCCATAGGG ATAGACACAG GGGCGGCCTG
AGCCCCCAAG GCGGGCCCTG GGGGTGA GGG AGG CCA GGC TGG GGT CTG GGG
Gly Arg Pro Gly Trp Gly Leu Gly
1 5

CCC AAG GTG TGG AAT GGG GGT GAC AGG ACC CAG CTT CCT TCC TGG TGC
Pro Lys Val Trp Asn Gly Gly Asp Arg Thr Gln Leu Pro Ser Trp Cys
10 15 20

ACA CAG GTG TTT GGC CAC GGG AAG GTG AAT GGT GAA CCC ACA TGG GCA
Thr Gln Val Phe Gly His Gly Lys Val Asn Gly Glu Pro Thr Trp Ala
25 30 35 40

CTC CTC CTG ACG GCA CTC ATC GCC GAG CTG GGC ATC CTC ATC GCC TCC
Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Leu Ile Ala Glu Leu Gly Ile Leu Ile Ala Ser
45 50 55

CTC GAC ATG GTG GCC CCC ATC TTA TCC ATG TTC TTT CTG ATG TGC TAC
Leu Asp Met Val Ala Pro Ile Leu Ser Met Phe Phe Leu Met Cys Tyr
60 65 70

CTG TTC GTG AAC CTC GCC TGT GCG GTG CAG ACA CTC CTG AGG ACC CCC
Leu Phe Val Asn Leu Ala Cys Ala Val Gln Thr Leu Leu Arg Thr Pro
75 80 85

AAC TGG CGG CCC CGG TTC AAG TAC TAT CAC TGG GCG CTG TCC TTC CTG
Asn Trp Arg Pro Arg Phe Lys Tyr Tyr His Trp Ala Leu Ser Phe Leu
90 95 100

GGC ATG AGT CTC TGC CTG GCC CTT ATG TTT GTC TCC TCC TGG TAC TAT
Gly Met Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Met Phe Val Ser Ser Trp Tyr Tyr
105 110 115 120

GCC CTG GTG GCC ATG CTC ATC GCC GGC ATG ATC TAC AAA TAC ATC GAG

Ala	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Leu	Ile	Ala	Gly	Met	Ile	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Ile	Glu
				125					130					135	
TAC	CAA	GGG	GCT	GAG	AAG	GAG	TGG	GGT	GAC	GGG	ATC	CGA	GGC	CTG	TCC
Tyr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Glu	Lys	Glu	Trp	Gly	Asp	Gly	Ile	Arg	Gly	Leu	Ser
			140					145					150		
CTG	AGC	GCT	GCC	CGC	TAC	GCG	CTG	TTG	CGG	CTG	GAG	GAG	GGG	CCT	CCT
Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Arg	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Glu	Glu	Gly	Pro	Pro
		155					160					165			
CAC	ACC	AAG	AAC	TGG	CGG	CCG	C								
His	Thr	Lys	Asn	Trp	Arg	Pro									
		170				175									

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 513 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

Ala	Ala	Ala	Phe	Gly	Asp	Ser	Gly	Gly	Arg	Leu	Gly	Arg	Arg	Val	Arg
1				5					10					15	
Arg	Gly	Arg	Ala	Arg	Thr	Met	Pro	His	Phe	Thr	Val	Val	Pro	Val	Asp
			20					25					30		
Gly	Pro	Arg	Arg	Gly	Asp	Tyr	Asp	Asn	Leu	Glu	Gly	Leu	Ser	Trp	Val
		35					40					45			
Asp	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Arg	Ala	Glu	Leu	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Gly	His	Gly	Asn
	50					55					60				
His	Arg	Glu	Ser	Ser	Pro	Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro	Leu	Glu	Ala	Ser	Arg	Gly
65					70				75						80
Ile	Asp	Tyr	Tyr	Asp	Arg	Asn	Leu	Ala	Leu	Phe	Glu	Glu	Glu	Leu	Asp
				85					90					95	
Ile	Arg	Pro	Lys	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Leu	Val	Ser	Tyr	Thr
			100					105					110		
Asn	Leu	Thr	Gln	Gly	Ala	Lys	Glu	His	Glu	Glu	Ala	Glu	Ser	Gly	Glu
		115					120					125			
Gly	Thr	Arg	Arg	Arg	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Pro	Ser	Met	Gly	Thr	Leu	Met

130	135	140
Gly Val Tyr Leu Pro Cys 145	Leu Gln Asn Ile Phe 150	Gly Val Ile Leu Phe 155
Leu Arg Leu Thr Trp Met Val Gly Thr Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Ala Leu 165		175
Leu Ile Val Leu Ile Cys Cys Cys Cys Thr Leu Leu Thr Ala Ile Ser 180		185
Met Ser Ala Ile Ala Thr Asn Gly Val Val Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Tyr 195		200
Phe Met Ile Ser Arg Ser Leu Gly Pro Glu Phe Gly Gly Ala Val Gly 210		220
Leu Cys Phe Tyr Leu Gly Thr Thr Phe Ala Ala Ala Met Tyr Ile Leu 225		230
Gly Ala Ile Glu Ile Leu Leu Thr Tyr Ile Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Ile 245		250
Phe Tyr Pro Ser Gly Ala His Asp Thr Ser Asn Ala Thr Leu Asn Asn 260		265
Met Arg Val Tyr Gly Thr Ile Phe Leu Ala Phe Met Thr Leu Val Val 275		280
Phe Val Gly Val Lys Tyr Val Asn Lys Phe Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Ala 290		295
Cys Val Ile Ile Ser Ile Leu Ser Ile Tyr Ala Gly Gly Ile Lys Ser 305		310
Ile Phe Asp Pro Pro Val Phe Pro Val Cys Met Leu Gly Asn Arg Thr 325		330
Leu Ser Arg Asp Gln Phe Asp Ile Cys Ala Lys Thr Ala Val Val Asp 340		345
Asn Glu Thr Val Ala Thr Gln Leu Trp Ser Phe Phe Cys His Ser Pro 355		360
Asn Leu Thr Thr Asp Ser Cys Asp Pro Tyr Phe Met Leu Asn Asn Val 370		375
Thr Glu Ile Pro Gly Ile Pro Gly Ala Ala Ala Gly Val Leu Gln Glu 385		390
Asn Leu Trp Ser Ala Tyr Leu Glu Lys Gly Asp Ile Val Glu Lys His 405		410

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[illegible]

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 175 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

Gly ₁	Arg	Pro	Gly	Trp ₅	Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	Lys ₁₀	Val	Trp	Asn	Gly	Gly ₁₅	Asp
Arg	Thr	Gln	Leu ₂₀	Pro	Ser	Trp	Cys	Thr ₂₅	Gln	Val	Phe	Gly	His ₃₀	Gly	Lys
Val	Asn	Gly ₃₅	Glu	Pro	Thr	Trp	Ala ₄₀	Leu	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala ₄₅	Leu	Ile	Ala
Glu	Leu ₅₀	Gly	Ile	Leu	Ile	Ala ₅₅	Ser	Leu	Asp	Met	Val ₆₀	Ala	Pro	Ile	Leu
Ser ₆₅	Met	Phe	Phe	Leu	Met ₇₀	Cys	Tyr	Leu	Phe	Val ₇₅	Asn	Leu	Ala	Cys	Ala ₈₀
Val	Gln	Thr	Leu	Leu ₈₅	Arg	Thr	Pro	Asn	Trp ₉₀	Arg	Pro	Arg	Phe	Lys ₉₅	Tyr

Tyr His Trp Ala Leu Ser Phe Leu Gly Met Ser Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu
100 105 110
Met Phe Val Ser Ser Trp Tyr Tyr Ala Leu Val Ala Met Leu Ile Ala
115 120 125
Gly Met Ile Tyr Lys Tyr Ile Glu Tyr Gln Gly Ala Glu Lys Glu Trp
130 135 140
Gly Asp Gly Ile Arg Gly Leu Ser Leu Ser Ala Ala Arg Tyr Ala Leu
145 150 155 160
Leu Arg Leu Glu Glu Gly Pro Pro His Thr Lys Asn Trp Arg Pro
165 170 175

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1675 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 492..1330

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

AAGCTTGCGG CCGCATTGCG AGAACGAGAA CGGGAGCGAG AGAGAGAGCG AGAGAGGGAA
CGGGAGCGAG AAAGAGAAAA AGACAAAAAA CGGGACCGAG AAGAAGATGA AGAAGATGCA
TACGAACGAA GAAAACTTGA AAGAAAATC CGAGAGAAAG AAGCTGCTTA TCAAGAGCGC
CTTAAGAATT GGGAAATCAG AGAACGAAAG AAAACCCGGG AATATGAGAA AGAAGCTGAA
AGAGAAGAAG AAAGAAGAAG AGAAATGGCC AAAGAAGCTA AACGACTAAA AGAATTCTTA
GAAGACTATG ATGATGATAG AGATGACCCC AAATATTACA GAGGAAGTGC TCTTCAGAAA
AGGTTGCGTG ATAGAGAAAA GGAAATGGAA GCAGATGAAC GAGATAGGAA GAGAGAGAAG
GAGGAGCTTG AGGAAATCAG GCAGCGCTTC TGGCAGAAGG GCATCCAGAT CCAGATGCAG
AGCTCCAGAG G ATG GAA CAA GAG GCT GAG AGG CGC AGG CAG CCA CAA ATA
Met Glu Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Arg Gln Pro Gln Ile
1 5 10

AAG Lys	CAA Gln	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	CAA Gln	GAA Glu	AAA Lys
15						20					25				
GAA Glu	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	CGA Arg	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	CAA Gln
30					35					40					45
AAG Lys	CCT Pro	TGT Cys	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	CCT Pro	ACT Thr	CTG Leu	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	ATC Ile	AGC Ser	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	CCA Pro	TCT Ser
				50					55					60	
GTT Val	TCC Ser	TCT Ser	GCC Ala	AGT Ser	GGC Gly	AAT Asn	GCA Ala	ACA Thr	CCT Pro	AAC Asn	ACT Thr	CCT Pro	GGG Gly	GAT Asp	GAG Glu
			65					70					75		
TCT Ser	CCC Pro	TGT Cys	GGT Gly	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CAT His	GAA Glu	AAC Asn	TCA Ser	CCA Pro	GAT Asp	CAA Gln	CAG Gln
		80					85					90			
CAA Gln	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	CAT His	AGG Arg	CCA Pro	AAA Lys	ATA Ile	GGA Gly	CTA Leu	AGT Ser	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	GGT Gly
	95					100					105				
GCT Ala	TCC Ser	AAT Asn	AGT Ser	CCT Pro	GGT Gly	CAG Gln	CCT Pro	AAT Asn	TCT Ser	GTG Val	AAG Lys	AGA Arg	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	CTA Leu
110					115					120					125
CCT Pro	GTA Val	GAT Asp	AGT Ser	GTC Val	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	AAA Lys	TTT Phe	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	GAT Asp	GAC Asp
				130					135					140	
GTA Val	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	AAA Lys	AGG Arg	AAA Lys	CTG Leu	GTT Val	CCC Pro	TTG Leu	GAT Asp	TAT Tyr	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	GAT Asp
			145					150					155		
AAA Lys	AAT Asn	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	AAA Lys	GGC Gly	ACT Thr	GTA Val	AAC Asn	ACT Thr	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	AAG Lys	CGT Arg	AAA Lys	CAC His
		160					165					170			
ATT Ile	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	CTC Leu	ATT Ile	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	CCT Pro	ACA Thr	GCC Ala	AAA Lys	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	CTC Leu	TTC Phe
	175					180					185				
GCT Ala	TAT Tyr	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	GAT Asp	TGG Trp	TCT Ser	ATT Ile	GTG Val	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATA Ile	CTG Leu	ATG Met	GAA Glu	CGT Arg
190					195					200					205
CGA Arg	ATT Ile	AGA Arg	CCA Pro	TGG Trp	ATT Ile	AAT Asn	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	ATA Ile	GAA Glu	TAT Tyr	ATA Ile	GGT Gly	GAA Glu
				210					215					220	

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GAA	GAA	GCT	ACA	TTA	GTT	GAT	TTT	GTT	TGT	TCT	AAG	GTT	ATG	GCT	CAT
Glu	Glu	Ala	Thr	Leu	Val	Asp	Phe	Val	Cys	Ser	Lys	Val	Met	Ala	His
			225					230					235		

AGT	TCA	CCC	CAG	AGC	ATT	TTA	GAT	GAT	GTT	GCC	ATG	GTA	CTT	GAT	GAA
Ser	Ser	Pro	Gln	Ser	Ile	Leu	Asp	Asp	Val	Ala	Met	Val	Leu	Asp	Glu
		240					245					250			

GAA	GCA	GAA	GTT	TTT	ATA	GTC	AAA	ATG	TGG	AGA	TTA	TTG	ATA	TAT	GAA
Glu	Ala	Glu	Val	Phe	Ile	Val	Lys	Met	Trp	Arg	Leu	Leu	Ile	Tyr	Glu
	255					260					265				

ACA GAA GCC AAG AAA ATT GGT CTT GTG AAG TA AAAC TTTT TA TATTAGAGT
Thr Glu Ala Lys Lys Ile Gly Leu Val Lys
270 275

TCCATTTTCAG ATTTCTTCTT TGCCACCCTT TTAAGGACTT TGAATTTTTTC TTTGTCTTTG
AAGACATTGT GAGATCTGTA ATTTTTTTTTT TTTGTAGAAA ATGTGAATTT TTTGGTCCTC
TAATTTGTTG TTGCCCTGTG TACTCCCTTG GTTGTAAGT CATCTGAATC CTTGGTTCTC
TTTATACTCA CCAGGTACAA ATTACTGGTA TGTTTTATAA GCCGCAGCTA CTGTACACAG
CCTATCTGAT ATAATCTTGT TCTGCTGATT TGTTTCTTGT AAATATTAAA ACGACTCCCC
AATTAAAAAA AAAAAATGCG GCCGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 279 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Met Glu Gln Glu Ala Glu Arg Arg Arg Gln Pro Gln Ile Lys Gln Glu
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Ser Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Lys Gln Glu Lys Glu Glu Lys
20 25 30

Arg Glu Glu Pro Met Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Pro Glu Gln Lys Pro Cys
35 40 45

Leu Lys Pro Thr Leu Arg Pro Ile Ser Ser Ala Pro Ser Val Ser Ser
50 55 60

Ala Ser Gly Asn Ala Thr Pro Asn Thr Pro Gly Asp Glu Ser Pro Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ile Ile Ile Pro His Glu Asn Ser Pro Asp Gln Gln Gln Pro Glu
 85 90 95
 Glu His Arg Pro Lys Ile Gly Leu Ser Leu Lys Leu Gly Ala Ser Asn
 100 105 110
 Ser Pro Gly Gln Pro Asn Ser Val Lys Arg Lys Lys Leu Pro Val Asp
 115 120 125
 Ser Val Phe Asn Lys Phe Glu Asp Glu Asp Ser Asp Asp Val Pro Arg
 130 135 140
 Lys Arg Lys Leu Val Pro Leu Asp Tyr Gly Glu Asp Asp Lys Asn Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Thr Lys Gly Thr Val Asn Thr Glu Glu Lys Arg Lys His Ile Lys Ser
 165 170 175
 Leu Ile Glu Lys Ile Pro Thr Ala Lys Pro Glu Leu Phe Ala Tyr Pro
 180 185 190
 Leu Asp Trp Ser Ile Val Asp Ser Ile Leu Met Glu Arg Arg Ile Arg
 195 200 205
 Pro Trp Ile Asn Lys Lys Ile Ile Glu Tyr Ile Gly Glu Glu Glu Ala
 210 215 220
 Thr Leu Val Asp Phe Val Cys Ser Lys Val Met Ala His Ser Ser Pro
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ser Ile Leu Asp Asp Val Ala Met Val Leu Asp Glu Glu Ala Glu
 245 250 255
 Val Phe Ile Val Lys Met Trp Arg Leu Leu Ile Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala
 260 265 270
 Lys Lys Ile Gly Leu Val Lys
 275

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 3073 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

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(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 3..1111

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

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GC GGC CGC GCG CCG CAT TCG GAG AGC GGA CCC CAG AGA GCC CTG AGC
Gly Arg Ala Pro His Ser Glu Ser Gly Pro Gln Arg Ala Leu Ser
  1              5              10              15

AGC CCC ACC GCC GCC GCC GGC CTA GTT ACC ATC ACA CCC CGG GAG GAG
Ser Pro Thr Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Val Thr Ile Thr Pro Arg Glu Glu
              20              25              30

CCG CAG CTG CCG CAG CCG GCC CCA GTC ACC ATC ACC GCA ACC ATG AGC
Pro Gln Leu Pro Gln Pro Ala Pro Val Thr Ile Thr Ala Thr Met Ser
              35              40              45

AGC GAG GCC GAG ACC CAG CAG CCG CCC GCC GCC CCC CCC GCC GCC CCC
Ser Glu Ala Glu Thr Gln Gln Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro Pro Ala Ala Pro
      50              55              60

GCC CTC AGC GCC GCC GAC ACC AAG CCC GGC ACT ACG GGC AGC GGC GCA
Ala Leu Ser Ala Ala Asp Thr Lys Pro Gly Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Ala
      65              70              75

GGG AGC GGT GGC CCG GGC GGC CTC ACA TCG GCG GCG CCT GCC GGC GGG
Gly Ser Gly Gly Pro Gly Gly Leu Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Ala Gly Gly
      80              85              90              95

GAC AAG AAG GTC ATC GCA ACG AAG GTT TTG GGA ACA GTA AAA TGG TTC
Asp Lys Lys Val Ile Ala Thr Lys Val Leu Gly Thr Val Lys Trp Phe
              100              105              110

AAT GTA AGG AAC GGA TAT GGT TTC ATC AAC AGG AAT GAC ACC AAG GAA
Asn Val Arg Asn Gly Tyr Gly Phe Ile Asn Arg Asn Asp Thr Lys Glu
              115              120              125

GAT GTA TTT GTA CAC CAG ACT GCC ATA AAG AAG AAT AAC CCC AGG AAG
Asp Val Phe Val His Gln Thr Ala Ile Lys Lys Asn Asn Pro Arg Lys
              130              135              140

TAC CTT CGC AGT GTA GGA GAT GGA GAG ACT GTG GAG TTT GAT GTT GTT
Tyr Leu Arg Ser Val Gly Asp Gly Glu Thr Val Glu Phe Asp Val Val
              145              150              155

GAA GGA GAA AAG GGT GCG GAG GCA GCA AAT GTT ACA GGT CCT GGT GGT
Glu Gly Glu Lys Gly Ala Glu Ala Ala Asn Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly
      160              165              170              175

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GTT CCA GTT CAA GGC AGT AAA TAT GCA GCA GAC CGT AAC CAT TAT AGA
Val Pro Val Gln Gly Ser Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asn His Tyr Arg
180 185 190

CGC TAT CCA CGT CGT AGG GGT CCT CCA CGC AAT TAC CAG CAA AAT TAC
Arg Tyr Pro Arg Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gln Asn Tyr
195 200 205

CAG AAT AGT GAG AGT GGG GAA AAG AAC GAG GGA TCG GAG AGT GCT CCC
Gln Asn Ser Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Asn Glu Gly Ser Glu Ser Ala Pro
210 215 220

GAA GGC CAG GCC CAA CAA CGC CGG CCC TAC CGC AGG CGA AGG TTC CCA
Glu Gly Gln Ala Gln Gln Arg Arg Pro Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg Phe Pro
225 230 235

CCT TAC TAC ATG CGG AGA CCC TAT GGG CGT CGA CCA CAG TAT TCC AAC
Pro Tyr Tyr Met Arg Arg Pro Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Gln Tyr Ser Asn
240 245 250 255

CCT CCT GTG CAG GGA GAA GTG ATG GAG GGT GCT GAC AAC CAG GGT GCA
Pro Pro Val Gln Gly Glu Val Met Glu Gly Ala Asp Asn Gln Gly Ala
260 265 270

GGA GAA CAA GGT AGA CCA GTG AGG CAG AAT ATG TAT CGG GGA TAT AGA
Gly Glu Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Met Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Arg
275 280 285

CCA CGA TTC CGC AGG GGC CCT CCT CGC CAA AGA CAG CCT AGA GAG GAC
Pro Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Gln Arg Gln Pro Arg Glu Asp
290 295 300

GGC AAT GAA GAA GAT AAA GAA AAT CAA GGA GAT GAG ACC CAA GGT CAG
Gly Asn Glu Glu Asp Lys Glu Asn Gln Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Gly Gln
305 310 315

CAG CCA CCT CAA CGT CGG TAC CGC CGC AAC TTC AAT TAC CGA CGC AGA
Gln Pro Pro Gln Arg Arg Tyr Arg Arg Asn Phe Asn Tyr Arg Arg Arg
320 325 330 335

CGC CCA GAA AAC CCT AAA CCA CAA GAT GGC AAA GAG ACA AAA GCA GCC
Arg Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Pro Gln Asp Gly Lys Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala
340 345 350

GAT CCA CCA GCT GAG AAT TCG TCC GCT CCC GAG GCT GAG CAG GGC GGG
Asp Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly
355 360 365

GCT GAG TA AATGCCGGCT TACCATCTCT ACCATCATCC GGTTTAGTCA TCCAACAAGA
Ala Glu

1/3

AGAAATATGA AATTCCAGCA ATAAGAAATG AACAAAAGAT TGGAGCTGAA GACCTAAAGT
GCTTGCTTTT TGCCCGTTGA CCAGATAAAT AGAACTATCT GCATTATCTA TGCAGCATGG
GGTTTTTATT ATTTTACCT AAAGACGTCT CTTTTTGGTA ATAACAAACG TGTTTTTTAA
AAAAGCCTGG TTTTCTCAA TACGCCTTTA AAGGTTTTTA AATTGTTTCA TATCTGGTCA
AGTTGAGATT TTTAAGAACT TCATTTTTTA TTTGTAATAA AAGTTTACAA CTTGATTTTT
TCAAAAAAGT CAACAACTG CAAGCACCTG TTAATAAAGG TCTTAAATAA TTGTCTTTGT
GTAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAG CTTGGTATTC ATTACTTCAT
GTATATCAAG CACAGCAGTA AAACAAAAC CCATGTATTT AACTTTTTTT TAGGATTTTT
GCTTTTGTGA TTTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTG ATACTGCCT AACATGCATG TGCTGTAAAA
ATAGTTAACA GGGAAATAAC TTGAGATGAT GGCTAGCTTT GTTAAATGTC TTATGAAATT
TTCATGAACA ATCCAAGCAT AATTGTTAAG AACACGTGTA TTAAATTCAT GTAAGTGGAA
TAAAAGTTTT ATGAATGGAC TTTTCAACTA CTTTCTCTAC AGCTTTTCAT GTAAATTAGT
CTTGGTCTG AACTTCTCT AAAGGAAATT GTACATTTTT TGAAATTTAT TCCTTATTCC
CTCTTGGCAG CTAATGGGCT CTTACCAAGT TTAAACACAA AATTATCAT AACAAAAATA
CTACTAATAT AACTACTGTT TCCATGTCCC ATGATCCCCT CTCTCCTCC CCACCCTGAA
AAAAATGAGT TCCTATTTTT TCTGGGAGAG GGGGGGATTG ATTAGAAAAA AATGTAGTGT
GTTCCATTTA AAATTTTGGC ATATGGCATT TTCTAACTTA GGAAGCCACA ATGTTCTTGG
CCCATCATGA CATTGGGTAG CATTAACTGT AAGTTTTGTG CTTCCAAATC ACTTTTTGGT
TTTTAAGAAT TTCTTGATAC TCTTATAGCC TGCCTTCAAT TTTGATCCTT TATTCTTTCT
ATTTGTCAGG TGCACAAGAT TACCTTCCTG TTTAGCCTT CTGTCTTGTC ACCAACCATT
CTTACTTGGT GGCCATGTAC TTGGAAAAAG GCCGCATGAT CTTTCTGGCT CCACTCAGTG
TCTAAGGCAC CCTGCTTCCT TTGCTTGCAT CCCACAGACT ATTTCCCTCA TCCTATTTAC
TGCAGCAAAT CTCTCCTTAG TTGATGAGAC TGTGTTTATC TCCCTTTAAA ACCCTACCTA
TCCTGAATGG TCTGTCATTG TCTGCCTTTA AAATCCTTCC TCTTCTTCC TCCTCTATTC
TCTAAATAAT GATGGGGCTA AGTTATACCC AAAGCTCACT TTACAAAATA TTCCTCAGT
ACTTTGCAGA AAACACCAA CAAAATGCC ATTTTAAAAA AGGTGTATTT TTTCTTTTAG

AATGTAAGCT CCTCAAGAGC AGGGACAATG TTTTCTGTAT GTTCTATTGT GCCTAGTACA
 CTGTAAATGC TCAATGAATA TTATCCCTAA TACCTGCCAC CCCACTCTTA ATCAGTGGTG
 GAAGAACGGT CTCAGAACTG TTTGTTTCAA TTGGCCATTT AAGTTTAGTA GTAAAAGACT
 GGTTAATGAT AACAATGCAT CGTAAAACCT TCAGAAGGAA AGGAGAATGT TTTGTGGACC
 ACTTTGGTTT TCTTTTTTGC GTGTGGCAGT TTTAAGTTAT TAGTTTTTAA AATCAGTACT
 TTTTAATGGA AACAACCTTGA CCAAAAATTT GTCACAGAAT TTTGGCGGCC GC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 369 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Gly	Arg	Ala	Pro	His	Ser	Glu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Gln	Arg	Ala	Leu	Ser	Ser	1	5	10	15
Pro	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Gly	Leu	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Pro	Arg	Glu	Glu	Pro	20	25	30	
Gln	Leu	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ala	Pro	Val	Thr	Ile	Thr	Ala	Thr	Met	Ser	Ser	35	40	45	
Glu	Ala	Glu	Thr	Gln	Gln	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Pro	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	50	55	60	
Leu	Ser	Ala	Ala	Asp	Thr	Lys	Pro	Gly	Thr	Thr	Gly	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gly	65	70	75	80
Ser	Gly	Gly	Pro	Gly	Gly	Leu	Thr	Ser	Ala	Ala	Pro	Ala	Gly	Gly	Asp	85	90	95	
Lys	Lys	Val	Ile	Ala	Thr	Lys	Val	Leu	Gly	Thr	Val	Lys	Trp	Phe	Asn	100	105	110	
Val	Arg	Asn	Gly	Tyr	Gly	Phe	Ile	Asn	Arg	Asn	Asp	Thr	Lys	Glu	Asp	115	120	125	
Val	Phe	Val	His	Gln	Thr	Ala	Ile	Lys	Lys	Asn	Asn	Pro	Arg	Lys	Tyr	130	135	140	

Leu Arg Ser Val Gly Asp Gly Glu Thr Val Glu Phe Asp Val Val Glu
145 150 155 160
Gly Glu Lys Gly Ala Glu Ala Ala Asn Val Thr Gly Pro Gly Gly Val
165 170 175
Pro Val Gln Gly Ser Lys Tyr Ala Ala Asp Arg Asn His Tyr Arg Arg
180 185 190
Tyr Pro Arg Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gln Asn Tyr Gln
195 200 205
Asn Ser Glu Ser Gly Glu Lys Asn Glu Gly Ser Glu Ser Ala Pro Glu
210 215 220
Gly Gln Ala Gln Gln Arg Arg Pro Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg Phe Pro Pro
225 230 235 240
Tyr Tyr Met Arg Arg Pro Tyr Gly Arg Arg Pro Gln Tyr Ser Asn Pro
245 250 255
Pro Val Gln Gly Glu Val Met Glu Gly Ala Asp Asn Gln Gly Ala Gly
260 265 270
Glu Gln Gly Arg Pro Val Arg Gln Asn Met Tyr Arg Gly Tyr Arg Pro
275 280 285
Arg Phe Arg Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Gln Arg Gln Pro Arg Glu Asp Gly
290 295 300
Asn Glu Glu Asp Lys Glu Asn Gln Gly Asp Glu Thr Gln Gly Gln Gln
305 310 315 320
Pro Pro Gln Arg Arg Tyr Arg Arg Asn Phe Asn Tyr Arg Arg Arg Arg
325 330 335
Pro Glu Asn Pro Lys Pro Gln Asp Gly Lys Glu Thr Lys Ala Ala Asp
340 345 350
Pro Pro Ala Glu Asn Ser Ser Ala Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Gly Gly Ala
355 360 365
Glu

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1811 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

GAATTCCTGG TAGGGCCAGC CCACCATGGG GGCCAAGACC TGCACAGGAC AAGGGCCACC
TGGCCTTTCA GTTACTTGAG TTTGGAGTCA GAAAGCAAGA CCAGGAAGCA AATAGCAGCT
CAGGAAATCC CACGGTTGAC TTGCCTTGAT GGCAAGCTTG GTGGAGAGGG CTGAAGCTGT
TGCTGGGGGC CGATTCTGAT CAAGACACAT GGCTTGAAAA TGAAGACAC AAAACTGAGA
GATCATTCTG CACTAAGTTT CGGGAACCTA TCCCCGACAG TGAAGTGAAC CACTGACTAA
TAACTTCATT TATGAATCTT CTCCCTTGTC CCTTTGTCTG CCAACCTGTG TGCCTTTTTT
GTAAAACATT TTCATGTCTT TAAAATGCCT GTTGAATACC TGGAGTTTAG TATCAACTTC
TACACAGATA AGCTTTCAAA GTTGACAAAC TTTTTTGACT CTTTCTGGAA AAGGGAAAGA
AAATAGTCTT CCTTCTTTCT TGGGCAATAT CCTTCACTTT ACTACAGTTA CTTTTGCAAA
CAGACAGAAA GGATACACTT CTAACCACAT TTTACTTCCT TCCCCTGTTG TCCAGTCCAA
CTCCACAGTC ACTCTTAAAA CTTCTCTCTG TTTGCCTGCC TCCAACAGTA CTTTAACTT
TTTGCTGTAA ACAGAATAAA ATTGAACAAA TTAGGGGGTA GAAAGGAGCA GTGGTGTCGT
TCACCGTGAG AGTCTGCATA GAACTCAGCA GTGTGCCCTG CTGTGTCTTG GACCCTGCCC
CCCACAGGAG TTGTACAGTC CCTGGCCCTG TTCCCTACCT CCTCTCTTCA CCCCCTTAGG
CTGTTTTCAA TGTAATGCTG CCGTCCTTCT CTTGCACTGC CTTCTGCGCT AACACCTCCA
TTCCTGTTTA TAACCGTGTA TTTATTACTT AATGTATATA ATGTAATGTT TTGTAAGTTA
TTAATTTATA TATCTAACAT TGCCTGCCAA TGGTGGTGTT AAATTTGTGT AGAAAACTCT
GCCTAAGAGT TACGACTTTT TCTTGTAATG TTTTGTATTG TGTATTATAT AACCCAAACG
TCACTTAGTA GAGACATATG GCCCCCTTGG CAGAGAGGAC AGGGGTGGGC TTTTGTTCAA
AGGGTCTGCC CTTTCCCTGC CTGAGTTGCT ACTTCTGCAC AACCCCTTTA TGAACAGTT
TTGGAAACAA TATTCTCACA TTAGATACTA AATGGTTTAT ACTGAGCTTT TACTTTTGTA
TAGCTTGATA GGGGCAGGGG GCAATGGGAT GTAGTTTTTA CCCAGGTTCT ATCCAAATCT
ATGTGGGCAT GAGTTGGGTT ATAAGTGGAT CCTACTATCA TTGTGGCTTT GGTTCAAAAG

GAAACACTAC ATTTGCTCAC AGATGATTCT TCTGAATGCT CCCGAACTAC TGACTTTGAA
GAGGTAGCCT CCTGCCTGCC ATTAAGCAGG AATGTCATGT TCCAGTTCAT TACAAAAGAA
AACAATAAAA CAATGTGAAT TTTTATAATA AAATGTGAAC TGATGTAGCA AATTACGCAA
ATGTGAAGCC TCTTCTGATA ACACTTGTTA GGCCTCTTAC TGATGTCAGT TTCAGTTTGT
AAAATATGTT TCATGCTTTC AGTTCAGCAT TGTGACTCAG TAATTACAGA AAATGGCACA
AATGTGCATG ACCAATGGGT TTGTATGTCT ATGAACACTG CATTGTTTCA GGTGGACATT
TTATCATTTT CAAATGTTTC TCACAATGTA TGTTATAGTA TTATTATTAT ATATTGTGTT
CAAATGCATT C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1672 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

GAATTCCCCA CCATGGGGGC CAAGACCTGC ACAGGACAAG GCCACCTGGC CTTTCAGTTA
CTTGAGTTTG GAGTCAGAAA GCAAGACCAG GAAGCAAATA GCAGCTCAGG AAATCCCACG
GTTGACTTGC CTTGATGGCA AGCTTGGTGG AGAGGGCTGA AGCTGTTGCT GGGGGCCGTT
CTGATCAAGA CACATGGCTT GAAAATGGAA GACACAAAAC TGAGAGATCA TTCTGCACTA
AGTTTCGGGA ACTTATCCCC GACAGTGACT GAACTCACTG ACTAATAACT TCATTTATGA
ATCTTCTCCC TTGTCCCTTT GTCTGCCAAC CTGTGTGCCT TTTTGTAAA ACATTTTCAGT
CTTTAAAATG CCTGTTGAAT ACCTGGAGTT AGATCAACTT CTACACAGAT AAGCTTTCAA
AGTTGACAAA CTTTTTTGAC TCTTCTGGAA AAGGGAAAGA AAATAGTCTT CCTTCTTTCT
TGGGCAATAT CCTTCACTTT ACTACAGTTA CTTTGTGAAA CAGACAGAAA GGATACACTT
CTAACCACAT TTTACTTCCT TCCCCTGTTG TCCAGTCCAA CTCCACAGTC ACTCTTAAAA
CTTCTCTCTG TTTGCCTGCC TCCAACAGTA CTTTAACTT TTAACTTTTT GCTGTAAACA

GAATAAAATT GAACAAATTA GGGGGTAGAA AGGAGCAGTG GTGTCGTTCA CCGTGAGAGT
CTGCATAGAA CTCAGCAGTG TGCCCTGCTG TGTCTTGGAC CCTGCCCCCC ACAGGAGTTG
TACAGTCCCT GGCCCTGTTC CCTACCTCCT CTCTTCACCC CGTTAGGCTG TTTTCAATGT
AATGCTGCCG TCCTTCTCTT GCACTGCCTT CTGCGCTAAC ACCTCCATTC CTGTTTATAA
CCGTGTATTT ATTACTTAAT GTATATAATG TAATGTTTTG TAAGTTATTA ATTTATATAT
CTAACATTGC CTGCCAATGG TGGTGTTAAA TTTGTGTAGA AAACTCTGCC TAAGAGTTAC
GACTTTTTCT TGTAATGTTT TGTATTGTGT ATTATATAAC CCAAACGTCA CTTAGTAGAG
ACATATGGCC CCCTTGGCAG AGAGGACAGG GGTGGGCTTT TGTTCAAAGG GTCTGCCCTT
TCCCTGCCTG AGTTGCTACT TCTGCACAAC CCCTTTATGA ACCAGTTTTG GAAACAATAT
TCTCACATTA GATACTAAAT GGTTTATACT GAGCTTTTAC TTTTGTATAG CTTGATAGGG
GCAGGGGGCA ATGGGATGTA GTTTTTACCC AGGTTCTATC CAAATCTATG TGGGCATGAG
TTGGGTTATA ACTGGATCCT ACTATCATTG TGGCTTTGGT TCAAAAGGAA ACACTACATT
TGCTCACAGA TGATTCTTCT GAATGCTCCC GAACTACTGA CTTTGAAGAG GTAGCCTCCT
GCCTGCCATT AAGCAGGAAT GTCATGTTCC AGTTCATTAC AAAAGAAAAC AATAAAACAA
TGTGAATTTT TATAATAAAA TGTGAACTGA TGTAGCAAAT TACGCAAATG TGAAGCCTCT
TCTGATAACA CTTGTTAGGC CTCTTACTGA TGTCAGTTTC AGTTTGTAAG ATATGTTTCA
TGCTTTCAGT TCAGCATTGT GACTCAGTAA TTACAGAAAA AAAAAAGAAT TC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1649 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 210..1018

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

GAATTCCTTC	TGACGTGGCA	TATCACAACA	GCCTGCACGC	TGCTGATGTA	CCCCAGTCGA											
CCCATGTTCT	CCTTTCTACA	CCAGCATTAG	ACGCTGTCTT	CACAGATTTG	GAAATCCTGG											
CTGCCATTTT	TGCAGCTGCC	ATCCATGACG	TTGATCATCC	TGGAGTCTCC	AATCAGTTTC											
TCATCAACAC	AAATTCAGAA	CTTGCTTTG	ATG	TAT	AAT	GAT	GAA	TCT	GTG	TTG						
			Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Leu						
			1				5									
GAA	AAT	CAT	CAC	CTT	GCT	GTG	GGT	TTC	AAA	CTG	CTG	CAA	GAA	GAA	CAC	
Glu	Asn	His	His	Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	His	
	10					15					20					
TGT	GAC	ATC	TTC	ATG	AAT	CTC	ACC	AAG	AAG	CAG	CGT	CAG	ACA	CTC	AGG	
Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	Met	Asn	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Thr	Leu	Arg	
25					30					35					40	
AAG	ATG	GTT	ATT	GAC	ATG	GTG	TTA	GCA	ACT	GAT	ATG	TCT	AAA	CAT	ATG	
Lys	Met	Val	Ile	Asp	Met	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Met	
				45					50					55		
AGC	CTG	CTG	GCA	GAC	CTG	AAG	ACA	ATG	GTA	GAA	ACG	AAG	AAA	GTT	ACA	
Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	
			60					65					70			
AGT	TCA	GGC	GTT	CTT	CTC	CTA	GAC	AAC	TAT	ACC	GAT	CGC	ATT	CAG	GTC	
Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	Leu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Asn	Tyr	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Gln	Val	
		75					80					85				
CTT	CGC	AAC	ATG	GTA	CAC	TGT	GCA	GAC	CTG	AGC	AAC	CCC	ACC	AAG	TCC	
Leu	Arg	Asn	Met	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Asp	Leu	Ser	Asn	Pro	Thr	Lys	Ser	
	90					95					100					
TTG	GAA	TTG	TAT	CGG	CAA	TGG	ACA	GAC	CGC	ATC	ATG	GAG	GAA	TTT	TTC	
Leu	Glu	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Trp	Thr	Asp	Arg	Ile	Met	Glu	Glu	Phe	Phe	
105					110					115					120	
CAG	CAG	GGA	GAC	AAA	GAG	CGG	GAG	AGG	GGA	ATG	GAA	ATT	AGC	CCA	ATG	
Gln	Gln	Gly	Asp	Lys	Glu	Arg	Glu	Arg	Gly	Met	Glu	Ile	Ser	Pro	Met	
				125					130					135		
TGT	GAT	AAA	CAC	ACA	GCT	TCT	GTG	GAA	AAA	TCC	CAG	GTT	GGT	TTC	ATC	
Cys	Asp	Lys	His	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Glu	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Gly	Phe	Ile	
			140				145						150			
GAC	TAC	ATT	GTC	CAT	CCA	TTG	TGG	GAG	ACA	TGG	GCA	GAT	TTG	GTA	CAG	
Asp	Tyr	Ile	Val	His	Pro	Leu	Trp	Glu	Thr	Trp	Ala	Asp	Leu	Val	Gln	
		155				160					165					
CCT	GAT	GCT	CAG	GAC	ATT	CTC	GAT	ACC	TTA	GAA	GAT	AAC	AGG	AAC	TGG	

Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp
170 175 180
TAT CAG AGC ATG ATA CCT CAA AGT CCC TCA CCA CCA CTG GAC GAG CAG
Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln
185 190 195 200
AAC AGG GAC TGC CAG GGT CTG ATG GAG AAG TTT CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT
Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
205 210 215
CTC GAT GAG GAA GAT TCT GAA GGA CCT GAG AAG GAG GGA GAG GGA CAC
Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His
220 225 230
AGC TAT TTC AGC AGC ACA AAG ACG CTT TGT GTG ATT GAT CCA GAA AAC
Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr Leu Cys Val Ile Asp Pro Glu Asn
235 240 245
AGA GAT TCC CTG GGA GAG ACT GAC ATA GAC ATT GCA ACA GAA GAC AAG
Arg Asp Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr Asp Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr Glu Asp Lys
250 255 260

TCC CCC GTG GAT ACA TA ATCCCCCTCT CCCTGTGGAG ATGAACATTC
Ser Pro Val Asp Thr
265

TATCCTTGAT GAGCATGCCA GCTATGTGGT AGGGCCAGCC CACCATGGGG GCCAAGACCT
GCACAGGACA AGGGCCACCT GGCCTTTCAG TTA CTGAGT TTGGAGTCAG AAAGCAAGAC
CAGGAAGCAA ATAGCAGCTC AGGAAATCCC ACGGTTGACT TGCCTTGATG GCAAGCTTGG
TGGAGAGGGC TGAAGCTGTT GCTGGGGGCC GATTCTGATC AAGACACATG GCTTGAAAAT
GGAAGACACA AAACCGAGAG ATCATTTCTGC ACTAAGTTTC GGGAACCTTAT CCCCAGACAGT
GACTGAACTC ACTGACTAAT AACTTCATTT ATGAATCTTC TCCCTTGTC CTTTGTCTGC
CAACCTGTGT GCCTTTTTTTG TAAACATTT TCATGTCTTT AAAATGCCTG TTGAATACCT
GGAGTTTAGT ATCAACTTCT ACACAGATAA GCTTTCAAAG TTGACAAACT TTTTGGACTC
TTTCTGGAAA AGGGAAAGAA AATAGTCTTC CTTCTTTCTT GGGCAATATC CTTCACTTTA
CTACAGTTAC TTTTGCAAAC AGACAGAAAG GATACACTTC TAACCACATT TTACGGAATT
C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 269 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly
1 5 10 15
Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu His Cys Asp Ile Phe Met Asn Leu Thr
20 25 30
Lys Lys Gln Arg Gln Thr Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu
35 40 45
Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr
50 55 60
Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp
65 70 75 80
Asn Tyr Thr Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala
85 90 95
Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Ser Leu Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr
100 105 110
Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Lys Glu Arg Glu
115 120 125
Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val
130 135 140
Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp
145 150 155 160
Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val Gln Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp
165 170 175
Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asn Trp Tyr Gln Ser Met Ile Pro Gln Ser
180 185 190
Pro Ser Pro Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Asn Arg Asp Cys Gln Gly Leu Met
195 200 205
Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Asp Glu Glu Asp Ser Glu Gly
210 215 220
Pro Glu Lys Glu Gly Glu Gly His Ser Tyr Phe Ser Ser Thr Lys Thr

225	-	230	235	240
Leu Cys Val Ile Asp	Pro Glu Asn Arg Asp	Ser Leu Gly Glu Thr	Asp	
	245	250	255	
Ile Asp Ile Ala Thr	Glu Asp Lys Ser	Pro Val Asp Thr		
	260	265		

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 609 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) **FEATURE:**

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 2..606

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

G	AAT	TCC	AAC	ATT	CCC	CGA	TTT	GGG	GTG	AAG	ACC	GAT	CAA	GAA	GAG
Asn	Ser	Asn	Ile	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	
1				5					10					15	
CTC	CTG	GCC	CAA	GAA	CTG	GAG	AAC	CTG	AAC	AAG	TGG	GGC	CTG	AAC	ATC
Leu	Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ile
				20					25					30	
TTT	TGC	GTG	TCG	GAT	TAC	GCT	GGA	GGC	CGC	TCA	CTC	ACC	TGC	ATC	ATG
Phe	Cys	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met
			35					40					45		
TAC	ATG	ATA	TTC	CAG	GAG	CGG	GAC	CTG	CTG	AAG	AAA	TTC	CGC	ATC	CCT
Tyr	Met	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Phe	Arg	Ile	Pro
		50					55					60			
GTG	GAC	ACG	ATG	GTG	ACA	TAC	ATG	CTG	ACG	CTG	GAG	GAT	CAC	TAC	CAC
Val	Asp	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Tyr	Met	Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	His
	65					70					75				
GCT	GAC	GTG	GCC	TAC	CAT	AAC	AGC	CTG	CAC	GCA	GCT	GAC	GTG	CTG	CAG
Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Ser	Leu	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Leu	Gln
80					85					90					95
TCC	ACC	CAC	GTA	CTG	CTG	GCC	ACG	CCT	GCA	CTA	GAT	GCA	GTG	TTC	ACG
Ser	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Phe	Thr

100								105				110			
GAC	CTG	GAG	ATT	CTC	GCC	GCC	CTC	TTC	GCG	GCT	GCC	ATC	CAC	GAT	GTG
Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Leu	Phe	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ile	His	Asp	Val
			115										125		
GAT	CAC	CCT	GGG	GTC	TCC	AAC	CAG	TTC	CTC	ATC	AAC	ACC	AAT	TCG	GAG
Asp	His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	Glu
		130					135					140			
CTG	GCG	CTC	ATG	TAC	AAC	GAT	GAG	TCG	GTG	CTC	GAG	AAT	CAC	CAC	CTG
Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Glu	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Asn	His	His	Leu
	145					150					155				
GCC	GTG	GGC	TTC	AAG	CTG	CTG	CAG	GAG	GAC	AAC	TGC	GAC	ATC	TTC	CAG
Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Asp	Asn	Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	Gln
160					165					170					175
AAC	CTC	AGC	AAG	CGC	CAG	CGG	CAG	AGC	TAC	GCA	AGA	TGG	TCA	TCG	ACA
Asn	Leu	Ser	Lys	Arg	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Tyr	Ala	Arg	Trp	Ser	Ser	Thr
			180						185					190	
TGG	TGC	TGG	CCA	CGG	ACA	TGT	CCA	AGC	ACA	TG	ACC				
Trp	Cys	Trp	Pro	Arg	Thr	Cys	Pro	Ser	Thr						
			195					200							

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 201 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Asn	Ser	Asn	Ile	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	Asp	Gln	Glu	Glu	Leu
1				5					10				15		
Leu	Ala	Gln	Glu	Leu	Glu	Asn	Leu	Asn	Lys	Trp	Gly	Leu	Asn	Ile	Phe
		20					25					30			
Cys	Val	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Gly	Gly	Arg	Ser	Leu	Thr	Cys	Ile	Met	Tyr
		35				40						45			
Met	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Phe	Arg	Ile	Pro	Val
	50					55					60				
Asp	Thr	Met	Val	Thr	Tyr	Met	Leu	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	His	Ala
65					70					75					80

Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu Gln Ser
85 90 95
Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Ala Leu Asp Ala Val Phe Thr Asp
100 105 110
Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp
115 120 125
His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu
130 135 140
Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala
145 150 155 160
Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn
165 170 175
Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Tyr Ala Arg Trp Ser Ser Thr Trp
180 185 190
Cys Trp Pro Arg Thr Cys Pro Ser Thr
195 200

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1229 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

ACATGGTGCA CTGTGCCGAC CTCAGCAACC CCACCAAGCC GCTGGAGCTG TACCGCCAGT
GGACAGACCG CATCATGGCC GAGTTCTTCC AGCAGGGTGA CCGAGAGCGC GAGCGTGGCA
TGGAATCAG CCCCATGTGT GACAAGCACA CTGCCTCCGT GGAGAAGTCT CAGGTGGGTT
TTATTGACTA CATTGTGCAC CCATTGTGGG AGACCTGGGC GGACCTTGTC CACCCAGATG
CCCAGGAGAT CTTGGACACT TTGGAGGACA ACCGGGACTG GTACTACAGC GCCATCCGGC
AGAGCCCATC TCCGCCACCC GAGGAGGAGT CAAGGGGGCC AGGCCACCCA CCCCTGCCTG

ACAAGTTCCA GTTTGACGTG ACGCTGGAGG AGGAAGAGGA GGAAGAAATA TCAATGGCCC
AGATACCGTG CACAGCCCAA GAGGCATTGA CTGCGCAGGG ATTGTCAGGA GTCGAGGAAG
CTCTGGATGC AACCATAGCC TGGGAGGCAT CCCC GGCCCA GGAGTCGTTG GAAGTTATGG
CACAGGAAGC ATCCCTGGAG GCCGAGCTGG AGGCAGGTAT TTGACACAGC AGGCACAGTC
CACAGGCAGT GCACCTGTGG CTCCGGATGA GTTCTCGTCC CGGGAGGAAT TCGTGGTTGC
TGTAAGCCAC AGCAGCCCCT CTGCCCTGGC TCTTCAAAGC CCCCTTCTCC CTGCTTGGAG
GACCCTGTCT GTTTCAGAGC ATGCCCCGGG CCTCCCGGCC TCCCCTCCAC GGCGGCCTAG
GTGGAACGAG AGCACCAGGC TGCCAAGAGG GCTTGCAGTG CCTGCGCAGG GACATTTGGG
GAGGACACAT CCGCACTCCC AGCTCCTGGT GGCGGGGGGT CAGGTGGAGA CCCTACCTGA
TCCCCAGACC TCTGTCCCTG TTCCCCTCCA CTCCTCCCCT CACTCCCCTG CTCCCCCGAC
CACCTCCTCC TCTGCCTCAA AGACTCTTGT CCTCTTGTC CTCTGAGAA AAAAGAAAAC
GAAAAGTGGG GTTTTTTTCT GTTTTCTTTT TTTCCCCTTT CCCCCTGCCC CCACCCACGG
GGCCTTTTTT TGGAGGTGGG GGCTGGGGAA TGAGGGGCTG AGGTCCCGGA AGGGATTTTA
TTTTTTTGAA TTTTAATTGT AACATTTTTA GAAAAGAAC AAAAAAGAA AAAAAAAGA
AAGAAACACA AAAAAAAAAA AAGGAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 798 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

GAATTCCTCT GACTAATTCA AGTATCCCAA GGTTTGGAGT TAAAACTGAA CAAGAAGATG
TCCTTGCCAA GGAAC TAGAA GATGTGAACA AATGGGGTCT TCATGTTTTTC AGAATAGCAG
AGTTGTCTGG TAACCGGCCC TTGACTGTTA TCATGCACAC CATTTTTCAG GAACGGGATT
TATTAAAAAC ATTTAAAATT CCAGTAGATA CTTTAATTAC ATATCTTATG ACTCTCGAAG

ACCATTACCA	TGCTGATGTG	GCCTATCACA	ACAATATCCA	TGCTGCAGAT	GTTGTCCAGT
CTACTCATGT	GCTATTATCT	ACACCTGCTT	TGGAGGCTGT	GTTTACAGAT	TTGGAGATTC
TTGCAGCAAT	TTTTGCCAGT	GCAATACATG	ATGTAGATCA	TCCTGGTGTG	TCCAATCAAT
TTCTGATCAA	TACAAACTCT	GAAC TTGCCT	TGATGTACAA	TGATTCCTCA	GTCTTAGAGA
ACCATCATTT	GGCTGTGGGC	TTTAAATTGC	TTCAGGAAGA	AAACTGTGAC	ATTTTCCAGA
ATTTGACCAA	AAAACAAAGA	CAATCTTTAA	GGAAAATGGT	CATTGACATC	GTACTTGCAA
CAGATATGTC	AAAACACATG	AATCTACTGG	CTGATTTGAA	GACTATGGTT	GAAACTAAGA
AAGTGACAAG	CTCTGGAGTT	CTTCTTCTTG	ATAATTATTC	CGATAGGATT	CAGGTTCTTC
AGAATATGGT	GCACTGTGCA	GATCTGAGCA	ACCCAACAAA	GCCTCTCCAG	CTGTACCGCC
AGTGGACGGA	CGGAATTC				

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 1902 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 97..1256

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

GAATTCCTTT GTTCACATCT TCTAGTTCCT TGGCAAGGAC ATCTTCATGT TTTCAGAATA																
GCAGAGTTGT CTGGTAACCG GCCCTTGACT GTTATC ATG CAC ACC ATT TTT CAG																
										Met	His	Thr	Ile	Phe	Gln	
										1						5
GAA	CGG	GAT	TTA	TTA	AAA	ACA	TTT	AAA	ATT	CCA	GTA	GAT	ACT	TTA	ATT	
Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ile	Pro	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Ile	
			10					15					20			
ACA	TAT	CTT	ATG	ACT	CTC	GAA	GAC	CAT	TAC	CAT	GCT	GAT	GTG	GCC	TAT	
Thr	Tyr	Leu	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	His	Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	
		25					30					35				

CAC AAC AAT ATC CAT GCT GCA GAT GTT GTC CAG TCT ACT CAT GTG CTA
His Asn Asn Ile His Ala Ala Asp Val Val Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu
40 45 50

TTA TCT ACA CCT GCT TTG GAG GCT GTG TTT ACA GAT TTG GAG ATT CTT
Leu Ser Thr Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu
55 60 65 70

GCA GCA ATT TTT GCC AGT GCA ATA CAT GAT GTA GAT CAT CCT GGT GTG
Ala Ala Ile Phe Ala Ser Ala Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val
75 80 85

TCC AAT CAA TTT CTG ATC AAT ACA AAC TCT GAA CTT GCC TTG ATG TAC
Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr
90 95 100

AAT GAT TCC TCA GTC TTA GAG AAC CAT CAT TTG GCT GTG GGC TTT AAA
Asn Asp Ser Ser Val Leu Glu Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys
105 110 115

TTG CTT CAG GAA GAA AAC TGT GAC ATT TTC CAG AAT TTG ACC AAA AAA
Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn Cys Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Thr Lys Lys
120 125 130

CAA AGA CAA TCT TTA AGG AAA ATG GTC ATT GAC ATC GTA CTT GCA ACA
Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val Leu Ala Thr
135 140 145 150

GAT ATG TCA AAA CAC ATG AAT CTA CTG GCT GAT TTG AAG ACT ATG GTT
Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val
155 160 165

GAA ACT AAG AAA GTG ACA AGC TCT GGA GTT CTT CTT CTT GAT AAT TAT
Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr
170 175 180

TCC GAT AGG ATT CAG GTT CTT CAG AAT ATG GTG CAC TGT GCA GAT CTG
Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu
185 190 195

AGC AAC CCA ACA AAG CCT CTC CAG CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG ACG GAC CGG
Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg
200 205 210

ATA ATG GAG GAG TTC TTC CGC CAA GGA GAC CGA GAG AGG GAA CGT GGC
Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly
215 220 225 230

ATG GAG ATA AGC CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAC AAT GCT TCC GTG GAA AAA
Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys
235 240 245

TCA CAG GTG GGC TTC ATA GAC TAT ATT GTT CAT CCC CTC TGG GAG ACA
 Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr
 250 255 260
 TGG GCA GAC CTC GTC CAC CCT GAC GCC CAG GAT ATT TTG GAC ACT TTG
 Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu
 265 270 275
 GAG GAC AAT CGT GAA TGG TAC CAG AGC ACA ATC CCT CAG AGC CCC TCT
 Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser
 280 285 290
 CCT GCA CCT GAT GAC CCA GAG GAG GGC CGG CAG GGT CAA ACT GAG AAA
 Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys
 295 300 305 310
 TTC CAG TTT GAA CTA ACT TTA GAG GAA GAT GGT GAG TCA GAC ACG GAA
 Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu
 315 320 325
 AAG GAC AGT GGC AGT CAA GTG GAA GAA GAC ACT AGC TGC AGT GAC TCC
 Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser
 330 335 340
 AAG ACT CTT TGT ACT CAA GAC TCA GAG TCT ACT GAA ATT CCC CTT GAT
 Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp
 345 350 355
 GAA CAG GTT GAA GAG GAG GCA GTA GGG GAA GAA GAG GAA AGC CAG CCT
 Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro
 360 365 370
 GAA GCC TGT GTC ATA GAT GAT CGT TCT CCT GAC ACG TA ACAGTGCAAA
 Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro Asp Thr
 375 380 385

AACTTTCATG CCTTTTTTTT TTTTAAGTAG AAAAATTGTT TCCAAAGTGC ATGTCACATG
 CCACAACCAC GGTACACACT CACTGTCATC TGCCAGGACG TTTGTTGAAC AAAACTGACC
 TTGACTACTC AGTCCAGCGC TCAGGAATAT CGTAACCAGT TTTTTCACCT CCATGTCATC
 CGAGCAAGGT GGACATCTTC ACGAACAGCG TTTTAAACAA GATTTCAGCT TGGTAGAGCT
 GACAAAGCAG ATAAAATCTA CTCCAAATTA TTTTCAAGAG AGTGTGACTC ATCAGGCAGC
 CCAAAGTTT ATTGGACTTG GGGTTTCTAT TCCTTTTTAT TTGTTTGCAA TATTTTCAGA
 AGAAAGGCAT TGCACAGAGT GAACTTAATG GACGAAGCAA CAAATATGTC AAGAACAGGA
 CATAGCACGA ATCTGTTACC AGTAGGAGGA GGATGAGCCA CAGAAATTGC ATAATTTTCT

AATTTC AAGT CTTCTGATA CATGACTGAA TAGTGTGGTT CAGTGAGCTG CACTGACCTC
TACATTTTGT ATGATATGTA AAACAGATTT TTTGTAGAGC TTACTTTTAT TATTAAATGT
ATTGAGGTAT TATATTTAAA AAAAAAAAAAG GAATTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 386 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

Met	His	Thr	Ile	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Asp	Leu	Leu	Lys	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ile	1	5	10	15
Pro	Val	Asp	Thr	Leu	Ile	Thr	Tyr	Leu	Met	Thr	Leu	Glu	Asp	His	Tyr	20	25	30	
His	Ala	Asp	Val	Ala	Tyr	His	Asn	Asn	Ile	His	Ala	Ala	Asp	Val	Val	35	40	45	
Gln	Ser	Thr	His	Val	Leu	Leu	Ser	Thr	Pro	Ala	Leu	Glu	Ala	Val	Phe	50	55	60	
Thr	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ile	Leu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ile	His	Asp	65	70	75	80
Val	Asp	His	Pro	Gly	Val	Ser	Asn	Gln	Phe	Leu	Ile	Asn	Thr	Asn	Ser	85	90	95	
Glu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Met	Tyr	Asn	Asp	Ser	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Asn	His	His	100	105	110	
Leu	Ala	Val	Gly	Phe	Lys	Leu	Leu	Gln	Glu	Glu	Asn	Cys	Asp	Ile	Phe	115	120	125	
Gln	Asn	Leu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Gln	Arg	Gln	Ser	Leu	Arg	Lys	Met	Val	Ile	130	135	140	
Asp	Ile	Val	Leu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Met	Ser	Lys	His	Met	Asn	Leu	Leu	Ala	145	150	155	160
Asp	Leu	Lys	Thr	Met	Val	Glu	Thr	Lys	Lys	Val	Thr	Ser	Ser	Gly	Val	165	170	175	

Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Met
180 185 190

Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Gln Leu Tyr
195 200 205

Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Glu Glu Phe Phe Arg Gln Gly Asp
210 215 220

Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His
225 230 235 240

Asn Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Val
245 250 255

His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln
260 265 270

Asp Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Thr
275 280 285

Ile Pro Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Glu Gly Arg
290 295 300

Gln Gly Gln Thr Glu Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Asp
305 310 315 320

Gly Glu Ser Asp Thr Glu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Gln Val Glu Glu Asp
325 330 335

Thr Ser Cys Ser Asp Ser Lys Thr Leu Cys Thr Gln Asp Ser Glu Ser
340 345 350

Thr Glu Ile Pro Leu Asp Glu Gln Val Glu Glu Glu Ala Val Gly Glu
355 360 365

Glu Glu Glu Ser Gln Pro Glu Ala Cys Val Ile Asp Asp Arg Ser Pro
370 375 380

Asp Thr
385

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 1155 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 95..762

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

GAATTCCCTG GCTGTGGGCT TCAAGCTGCT GCAGGCAGAG AACTGCGATA TCTTCCAGAA

CCTCAGCGCC AAGCAGCGAC TGAGTCTGCG CAGG ATG GTC ATT GAC ATG GTG
 Met Val Ile Asp Met Val
 1 5

CTG GCC ACA GAC ATG TCC AAA CAC ATG AAC CTC CTG GCC GAC CTC AAG
 Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys
 10 15 20

ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAG GTG ACA AGC CTC GGT GTC CTC CTC CTG
 Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu
 25 30 35

GAC AAC TAT TCC GAC CGA ATC CAG GTC TTG CAG AAC CTG GTG CAC TGT
 Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys
 40 45 50

GCT GAT CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG CCC CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG
 Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp
 55 60 65 70

ACG GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG CAG GGA GAC CGC GAG CGT
 Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg
 75 80 85

GAG TCG GGC CTG GAC ATC AGT CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAT ACG GCC TCA
 Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser
 90 95 100

GTG GAG AAG TCC CAG GTG GGT TTC ATT GAC TAC ATT GCT CAC CCA CTG
 Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu
 105 110 115

TGG GAG ACT TGG GCT GAC CTG GTC CAC CCA GAT GCA CAG GAC CTG CTG
 Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu
 120 125 130

GAC ACG CTG GAG GAC AAT CGA GAG TGG TAC CAG AGC AAG ATC CCC CGA
 Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg
 135 140 145 150

AGT CCC TCA GAC CTC ACC AAC CCC GAG CGG GAC GGG CCT GAC AGA TTC
 Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe

155

160

165

CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT CTG GAG GAG GCA GAG GAA GAG GAT GAG GAG GAA
 Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu
 170 175 180

GAA GAG GAG GGG GAA GAG ACA GCT TTA GCC AAA GAG GCC TTG GAG TTG
 Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu
 185 190 195

CCT GAC ACT GAA CTC CTG TCC CCT GAA GCC GGC CCA GAC CCT GGG GAC
 Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp
 200 205 210

TTA CCC CTC GAC AAC CAG AGG ACT TA GGGCCAGCCC TGCGTGAAC
 Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
 215 220

GCAGGGGCAA TGGATGGTAA AGCCCTTTGG CTCTTGGCAG GCAGACTTTC CAGGAAGAGG
 CTCCATGTGG CTCCTGCTTC ACTTTCCCAC CCATTTAGGG AGACAATCAA GCTCTTAGTT
 ATAGGTGGCT CCCAGGGTCT AATTGGAGGC ACCTGGCTGG GGTCCACTCT GACCCTAGAC
 TTGCCTAAAA GAGCTCTCTA AGGGGCAGCC TCTTACGATG CCCTGGTGTC TTTCTCCTGG
 GCTTCTATCC CTGTGAGGAG AGGTGCTGTC TGCTGGAGCC TCTAGTCCAC CCTCTCCAGT
 GGTCACCTTT GAGTCACATC TGTCACCTAA TTATTTCCTT CTTTATCAAA TATTTATTGC
 TCATCTGGAA TTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 222 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
 20 25 30
 Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
 35 40 45

Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
 50 55 60
 Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
 85 90 95
 Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
 100 105 110
 Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
 115 120 125
 Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr
 130 135 140
 Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu
 165 170 175
 Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala
 180 185 190
 Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala
 195 200 205
 Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
 210 215 220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGGGGTC TACTGCTAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGGTTGG CTTGGCATAT C

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(iv) ANTI-SENSE: YES

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

ATTAACCCTC ATAAAG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

TACGAAGCTT TGATGCGCCG ACAGCCTGC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

GGTCTCCTGT TGEAGATATT G

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

TTYAARTCTN YTNCARGRNG A

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

ACNATRTCTR ATNACCATYT T

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Glu Asn
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 8 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:

Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Gly Glu Asn
1 5

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 1155 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 95..762

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

GAATTCCCTG GCTGTGGGCT TCAAGCTGCT GCAGGCAGAG AACTGCGATA TCTTCCAGAA

CCTCAGCGCC AAGCAGCGAC TGAGTCTGCG CAGG ATG GTC ATT GAC ATG GTG
Met Val Ile Asp Met Val
1 5

CTG GCC ACA GAC ATG TCC AAA CAC ATG AAC CTC CTG GCC GAC CTC AAG
Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys
10 15 20

ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAG GTG ACA AGC CTC GGT GTC CTC CTC CTG
Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu
25 30 35

GAC AAC TAT TCC GAC CGA ATC CAG GTC TTG CAG AAC CTG GTG CAC TGT
Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys
40 45 50

GCT GAT CTG AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG CCC CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG
Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp
55 60 65 70

ACG GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG CAG GGA GAC CGC GAG CGT
Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg

75

80

85

GAG TCG GGC CTG GAC ATC AGT CCC ATG TGT GAC AAG CAT ACG GCC TCA
Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser
90 95 100

GTG GAG AAG TCC CAG GTG GGT TTC ATT GAC TAC ATT GCT CAC CCA CTG
Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu
105 110 115

TGG GAG ACT TGG GCT GAC CTG GTC CAC CCA GAT GCA CAG GAC CTG CTG
Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu
120 125 130

GAC ACG CTG GAG GAC AAT CGA GAG TGG TAC CAG AGC AAG ATC CCC CGA
Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg
135 140 145 150

AGT CCC TCA GAC CTC ACC AAC CCC GAG CGG GAC GGG CCT GAC AGA TTC
Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe
155 160 165

CAG TTT GAA CTG ACT CTG GAG GAG GCA GAG GAA GAG GAT GAG GAG GAA
Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu
170 175 180

GAA GAG GAG GGG GAA GAG ACA GCT TTA GCC AAA GAG GCC TTG GAG TTG
Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu
185 190 195

CCT GAC ACT GAA CTC CTG TCC CCT GAA GCC GGC CCA GAC CCT GGG GAC
Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp
200 205 210

TTA CCC CTC GAC AAC CAG AGG ACT TA GGGCCAGCCC TCGGTGAACT
Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr
215 220

GCAGGGGCAA TGGATGGTAA AGCCCTTTGG CTCTTGGCAG GCAGACTTTC CAGGAAGAGG
CTCCATGTGG CTCCTGCTTC ACTTTCCAC CCATTTAGGG AGACAATCAA GCTCTTAGTT
ATAGGTGGCT CCCAGGGTCT AATTGGAGGC ACCTGGCTGG GGTCCACTCT GACCCTAGAC
TTGCCTAAAA GAGCTCTCTA AGGGGCAGCC TCTTACGATG CCCTGGTGTC TTTCTCCTGG
GCTTCTATCC CTGTGAGGAG AGGTGCTGTC TGCTGGAGCC TCTAGTCCAC CCTCTCCAGT
GGTCACTCTT GAGTCACATC TGTCACTTAA TTATTTCTT CTTTATCAAA TATTTATTGC
TCATCTGGAA TTC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 222 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Asn
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
20 25 30
Leu Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
35 40 45
Gln Asn Leu Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
50 55 60
Pro Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
65 70 75 80
Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Ser Gly Leu Asp Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
85 90 95
Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
100 105 110
Tyr Ile Ala His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
115 120 125
Asp Ala Gln Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Glu Trp Tyr
130 135 140
Gln Ser Lys Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Asp Leu Thr Asn Pro Glu Arg
145 150 155 160
Asp Gly Pro Asp Arg Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr Leu Glu Glu Ala Glu
165 170 175
Glu Glu Asp Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Gly Glu Glu Thr Ala Leu Ala
180 185 190
Lys Glu Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Asp Thr Glu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Ala
195 200 205
Gly Pro Asp Pro Gly Asp Leu Pro Leu Asp Asn Gln Arg Thr

210

215

220

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

Asp Met Val Ile Asp Ile Val
1 5

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Wigler, Michael H.
Colicelli, John J.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: Cloning by Complementation and Related Processes
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
 - (A) ADDRESSEE: Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Bicknell
 - (B) STREET: Two First National Plaza, 20 South Clark Street
 - (C) CITY: Chicago
 - (D) STATE: Illinois
 - (E) COUNTRY: USA
 - (F) ZIP: 60603
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
 - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
 - (B) FILING DATE:
 - (C) CLASSIFICATION:
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
 - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 07/511,715
 - (B) FILING DATE: 20-APR-1990
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
 - (A) NAME: Borun, Michael F.
 - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 25447
 - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 27805/30197
- (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
 - (A) TELEPHONE: (312) 346-5750
 - (B) TELEFAX: (312) 984-9740
 - (C) TELEX: 25-3856

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 2702 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 2..2701

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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A AGC TTG CGG CCG CGC GGC CTA GGC CGC ATC CCG GAG CTG CAA CTG
  Ser Leu Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Ile Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu
    1               5               10               15

GTG GCC TTC CCG GTG GCG GTG GCG GCT GAG GAC GAG GCG TTC CTG CCC
Val Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Val Ala Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro
          20               25               30

GAG CCC CTG GCC CCG CGC GCG CCC CGC CGC CGC GTT CGC CGC CCT CCT
Glu Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Ala Pro Arg Arg Arg Val Arg Arg Pro Pro
          35               40               45

CGC CCG TCT TCT TCG CCA GCC CGT CCC CAA CTT TCC GCA GAC GCC TTC
Arg Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Gln Leu Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe
          50               55               60

GGC TTC TCC GCA GCT GCC AGG ATT TGG GCC GCC AGG CTT GGG CTG GGG
Gly Phe Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Trp Ala Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly
          65               70               75

CTG GCT TCG AGG CAG AGA ATG GGC CGA CAC CAT CTC CTG GCC GCA GCC
Leu Ala Ser Arg Gln Arg Met Gly Arg His His Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala
          80               85               90               95

CCT GGA CTG CAG GCG AGC CCA GGA CTC GTG CTG CAC GCC GGG GCG GCC
Pro Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Gly Ala Ala
          100              105              110

ACC AGC CAG CGC CGG GAG TCC TTC CTG TAC CGC TCA GAC AGC GAC TAT
Thr Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr
          115              120              125

GAC ATG TCA CCC AAG ACC ATG TCC CGG AAC TCA TCG GTC ACC AGC GAG
Asp Met Ser Pro Lys Thr Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Glu
          130              135              140

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GCG Ala 145	CAC His	GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GAC Asp	CTC Leu	ATC Ile 150	GTA Val	ACA Thr	CCA Pro	TTT Phe 155	GCT Ala	CAG Gln	GTG Val	CTG Leu	GCC Ala
AGC Ser 160	CTC Leu	CGG Arg	AGC Ser	GTC Val	CGT Arg 165	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	TCA Ser	CTC Leu 170	CTG Leu	ACC Thr	AAT Asn	GTG Val 175	CCC Pro
GTT Val	CCC Pro	AGT Ser	AAC Asn	AAG Lys 180	CGG Arg	TCC Ser	CCG Pro	CTG Leu	GGC Gly 185	GGC Gly	CCC Pro	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GTC Val 190	TGC Cys
AAG Lys	GCC Ala	ACG Thr	CTG Leu 195	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	ACG Thr	TGT Cys 200	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	TTG Leu	GCC Ala	CGG Arg 205	GAG Glu	ACT Thr
CTG Leu	GAG Glu 210	GAG Glu	CTG Leu	GAC Asp	TGG Trp	TGT Cys 215	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	ACC Thr 220	ATG Met	CAG Gln	ACC Thr
TAT Tyr 225	CGC Arg	TCT Ser	GTC Val	AGC Ser	GAG Glu	ATG Met 230	GCC Ala	TCG Ser	CAC His	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 235	AAA Lys	AGG Arg	ATG Met	TTG Leu
AAC Asn 240	CGT Arg	GAG Glu	CTC Leu	ACA Thr	CAC His 245	CTG Leu	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	ATG Met	AGC Ser 250	AGG Arg	TCC Ser	GGA Gly	AAC Asn	CAG Gln 255
GTC Val	TCA Ser	GAG Glu	TAC Tyr	ATT Ile 260	TCC Ser	ACA Thr	ACA Thr	TTC Phe	CTG Leu 265	GAC Asp	AAA Lys	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	GAA Glu 270	GTG Val
GAG Glu	ATC Ile	CCA Pro	TCA Ser 275	CCC Pro	ACG Thr	ATG Met	AAG Lys	GAA Glu 280	CGA Arg	GAA Glu	AAA Lys	CAG Gln	CAA Gln	GCG Ala 285	CCG Pro
CGA Arg	CCA Pro	AGA Arg 290	CCC Pro	TCC Ser	CAG Gln	CCG Pro	CCC Pro 295	CCG Pro	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	GTA Val	CCA Pro 300	CAC His	TTA Leu	CAG Gln
CCC Pro 305	ATG Met	TCC Ser	CAA Gln	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	GGG Gly 310	TTG Leu	AAA Lys	AAG Lys	TTG Leu	ATG Met 315	CAT His	AGT Ser	AAC Asn	AGC Ser
CTG Leu 320	AAC Asn	AAC Asn	TCT Ser	AAC Asn	ATT Ile 325	CCC Pro	CGA Arg	TTT Phe	GGG Gly	GTG Val 330	AAG Lys	ACC Thr	GAT Asp	CAA Gln	GAA Glu 335
GAG Glu	CTC Leu	CTG Leu	GCC Ala	CAA Gln 340	GAA Glu	CTG Leu	GAG Glu	AAC Asn	CTG Leu 345	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	TGG Trp	GGC Gly	CTG Leu 350	AAC Asn

ATC TTT TGC GTG TCG GAT TAC GCT GGA GGC CGC TCA CTC ACC TGC ATC
Ile Phe Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile
355 360 365

ATG TAC ATG ATA TTC CAG GAG CGG GAC CTG CTG AAG AAA TTC CGC ATC
Met Tyr Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile
370 375 380

CCT GTG GAC ACG ATG GTG ACA TAC ATG CTG ACG CTG GAG GAT CAC TAC
Pro Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr
385 390 395

CAC GCT GAC GTG GCC TAC CAT AAC AGC CTG CAC GCA GCT GAC GTG CTG
His Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu
400 405 410 415

CAG TCC ACC CAC GTA CTG CTG GCC ACG CCT TGG CCA ACC TTA AGG AAT
Gln Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Arg Asn
420 425 430

GCA GTG TTC ACG GAC CTG GAG ATT CTC GCC GCC CTC TTC GCG GCT GCC
Ala Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala
435 440 445

ATC CAC GAT GTG GAT CAC CCT GGG GTC TCC AAC CAG TTC CTC ATC AAC
Ile His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn
450 455 460

ACC AAT TCG GAG CTG GCG CTC ATG TAC AAC GAT GAG TCG GTG CTC GAG
Thr Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu
465 470 475

AAT CAC CAC CTG GCC GTG GGC TTC AAG CTG CTG CAG GAG GAC AAC TGC
Asn His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys
480 485 490 495

GAC ATC TTC CAG AAC CTC AGC AAG CGC CAG CGG CAG AGC CTA CGC AAG
Asp Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys
500 505 510

ATG GTC ATC GAC ATG GTG CTG GCC ACG GAC ATG TCC AAG CAC ATG ACC
Met Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Thr
515 520 525

CTC CTG GCT GAC CTG AAG ACC ATG GTG GAG ACC AAG AAA GTG ACC AGC
Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser
530 535 540

TCA GGG GTC CTC CTG CTA GAT AAC TAC TCC GAC CGC ATC CAG GTC CTC
Ser Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu
545 550 555

CGG AAC ATG GTG CAC TGT GCC GAC CTC AGC AAC CCC ACC AAG CCG CTG
Arg Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu
560 565 570 575

GAG CTG TAC CGC CAG TGG ACA GAC CGC ATC ATG GCC GAG TTC TTC CAG
Glu Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln
580 585 590

CAG GGT GAC CGA GAG CGC GAG CGT GGC ATG GAA ATC AGC CCC ATG TGT
Gln Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys
595 600 605

GAC AAG CAC ACT GCC TCC GTG GAG AAG TCT CAG GTG GGT TTT ATT GAC
Asp Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp
610 615 620

TAC ATT GTG CAC CCA TTG TGG GAG ACC TGG GCG GAC CTT GTC CAC CCA
Tyr Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro
625 630 635

GAT GCC CAG GAG ATC TTG GAC ACT TTG GAG GAC AAC CGG GAC TGG TAC
Asp Ala Gln Glu Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asp Trp Tyr
640 645 650 655

TAC AGC GCC ATC CGG CAG AGC CCA TCT CCG CCA CCC GAG GAG GAG TCA
Tyr Ser Ala Ile Arg Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser
660 665 670

AGG GGG CCA GGC CAC CCA CCC CTG CCT GAC AAG TTC CAG TTT GAG CTG
Arg Gly Pro Gly His Pro Pro Leu Pro Asp Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu
675 680 685

ACG CTG GAG GAG GAA GAG GAG GAA GAA ATA TCA ATG GCC CAG ATA CCG
Thr Leu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Ile Ser Met Ala Gln Ile Pro
690 695 700

TGC ACA GCC CAA GAG GCA TTG ACT GAG CAG GGA TTG TCA GGA GTC GAG
Cys Thr Ala Gln Glu Ala Leu Thr Glu Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Val Glu
705 710 715

GAA GCT CTG GAT GCA ACC ATA GCC TGG GAG GCA TCC CCG GCC CAG GAG
Glu Ala Leu Asp Ala Thr Ile Ala Trp Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Gln Glu
720 725 730 735

TCG TTG GAA GTT ATG GCA CAG GAA GCA TCC CTG GAG GCC GAG CTG GAG
Ser Leu Glu Val Met Ala Gln Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu
740 745 750

GCA GTG TAT TTG ACA CAG CAG GCA CAG TCC ACA GGC AGT GCA CCT GTG
Ala Val Tyr Leu Thr Gln Gln Ala Gln Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Pro Val
755 760 765

GCT CCG GAT GAG TTC TCG TCC CGG GAG GAA TTC GTG GTT GCT GTA AGC
 Ala Pro Asp Glu Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Glu Phe Val Val Ala Val Ser
 770 775 780

CAC AGC AGC CCC TCT GCC CTG GCT CTT CAA AGC CCC CTT CTC CCT GCT
 His Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Gln Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala
 785 790 795

TGG AGG ACC CTG TCT GTT TCA GAG CAT GCC CGG CCT CCC GGG CCT CCC
 Trp Arg Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Glu His Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro
 800 805 810 815

CTC CAC GGC GGC CGA GGT GGA GGC CCA ACG AGA GCA CCA GGC TGC CAA
 Leu His Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Gly Pro Thr Arg Ala Pro Gly Cys Gln
 820 825 830

GAG GGC TTG CAG TGC CTG CGC AGG GAC ATT TGG GGA GGA CAC ATC CGC
 Glu Gly Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Arg Asp Ile Trp Gly Gly His Ile Arg
 835 840 845

ACT CCC AGC TCC TGG TGG CGG GGG GTC AGG TGG AGA CCC TAC CTG ATC
 Thr Pro Ser Ser Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Arg Trp Arg Pro Tyr Leu Ile
 850 855 860

CCC AGA CCT CTG TCC CTG TTC CCC TCC ACT CCT CCC CTC ACT CCC CTG
 Pro Arg Pro Leu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu
 865 870 875

CTC CCC CGA CCA CCT CCT CCT CTG CCT CAA AGA CTC TTG TCC TCT TGT
 Leu Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Cys
 880 885 890 895

CCG CGG CCG CAA GCT T
 Pro Arg Pro Gln Ala
 900

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 900 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

Ser Leu Arg Pro Arg Gly Leu Gly Arg Ile Pro Glu Leu Gln Leu Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Phe Pro Val Ala Val Ala Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Phe Leu Pro Glu

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Pro Leu Ala Pro Arg Ala Pro Arg Arg Arg Val Arg Arg Pro Pro Arg
35 40 45

Pro Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Arg Pro Gln Leu Ser Ala Asp Ala Phe Gly
50 55 60

Phe Ser Ala Ala Ala Arg Ile Trp Ala Ala Arg Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu
65 70 75 80

Ala Ser Arg Gln Arg Met Gly Arg His His Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Pro
85 90 95

Gly Leu Gln Ala Ser Pro Gly Leu Val Leu His Ala Gly Ala Ala Thr
100 105 110

Ser Gln Arg Arg Glu Ser Phe Leu Tyr Arg Ser Asp Ser Asp Tyr Asp
115 120 125

Met Ser Pro Lys Thr Met Ser Arg Asn Ser Ser Val Thr Ser Glu Ala
130 135 140

His Ala Glu Asp Leu Ile Val Thr Pro Phe Ala Gln Val Leu Ala Ser
145 150 155 160

Leu Arg Ser Val Arg Ser Asn Phe Ser Leu Leu Thr Asn Val Pro Val
165 170 175

Pro Ser Asn Lys Arg Ser Pro Leu Gly Gly Pro Thr Pro Val Cys Lys
180 185 190

Ala Thr Leu Ser Glu Glu Thr Cys Gln Gln Leu Ala Arg Glu Thr Leu
195 200 205

Glu Glu Leu Asp Trp Cys Leu Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Met Gln Thr Tyr
210 215 220

Arg Ser Val Ser Glu Met Ala Ser His Lys Phe Lys Arg Met Leu Asn
225 230 235 240

Arg Glu Leu Thr His Leu Ser Glu Met Ser Arg Ser Gly Asn Gln Val
245 250 255

Ser Glu Tyr Ile Ser Thr Thr Phe Leu Asp Lys Gln Asn Glu Val Glu
260 265 270

Ile Pro Ser Pro Thr Met Lys Glu Arg Glu Lys Gln Gln Ala Pro Arg
275 280 285

Pro Arg Pro Ser Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Val Pro His Leu Gln Pro
290 295 300

Met Ser Gln Ile Thr Gly Leu Lys Lys Leu Met His Ser Asn Ser Leu
305 310 315 320

Asn Asn Ser Asn Ile Pro Arg Phe Gly Val Lys Thr Asp Gln Glu Glu
325 330 335

Leu Leu Ala Gln Glu Leu Glu Asn Leu Asn Lys Trp Gly Leu Asn Ile
340 345 350

Phe Cys Val Ser Asp Tyr Ala Gly Gly Arg Ser Leu Thr Cys Ile Met
355 360 365

Tyr Met Ile Phe Gln Glu Arg Asp Leu Leu Lys Lys Phe Arg Ile Pro
370 375 380

Val Asp Thr Met Val Thr Tyr Met Leu Thr Leu Glu Asp His Tyr His
385 390 395 400

Ala Asp Val Ala Tyr His Asn Ser Leu His Ala Ala Asp Val Leu Gln
405 410 415

Ser Thr His Val Leu Leu Ala Thr Pro Trp Pro Thr Leu Arg Asn Ala
420 425 430

Val Phe Thr Asp Leu Glu Ile Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Ala Ala Ala Ile
435 440 445

His Asp Val Asp His Pro Gly Val Ser Asn Gln Phe Leu Ile Asn Thr
450 455 460

Asn Ser Glu Leu Ala Leu Met Tyr Asn Asp Glu Ser Val Leu Glu Asn
465 470 475 480

His His Leu Ala Val Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Gln Glu Asp Asn Cys Asp
485 490 495

Ile Phe Gln Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Leu Arg Lys Met
500 505 510

Val Ile Asp Met Val Leu Ala Thr Asp Met Ser Lys His Met Thr Leu
515 520 525

Leu Ala Asp Leu Lys Thr Met Val Glu Thr Lys Lys Val Thr Ser Ser
530 535 540

Gly Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Asn Tyr Ser Asp Arg Ile Gln Val Leu Arg
545 550 555 560

Asn Met Val His Cys Ala Asp Leu Ser Asn Pro Thr Lys Pro Leu Glu
565 570 575

Leu Tyr Arg Gln Trp Thr Asp Arg Ile Met Ala Glu Phe Phe Gln Gln
580 585 590

Gly Asp Arg Glu Arg Glu Arg Gly Met Glu Ile Ser Pro Met Cys Asp
595 600 605

Lys His Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Lys Ser Gln Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Tyr
610 615 620

Ile Val His Pro Leu Trp Glu Thr Trp Ala Asp Leu Val His Pro Asp
625 630 635 640

Ala Gln Glu Ile Leu Asp Thr Leu Glu Asp Asn Arg Asp Trp Tyr Tyr
645 650 655

Ser Ala Ile Arg Gln Ser Pro Ser Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Glu Ser Arg
660 665 670

Gly Pro Gly His Pro Pro Leu Pro Asp Lys Phe Gln Phe Glu Leu Thr
675 680 685

Leu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Glu Ile Ser Met Ala Gln Ile Pro Cys
690 695 700

Thr Ala Gln Glu Ala Leu Thr Glu Gln Gly Leu Ser Gly Val Glu Glu
705 710 715 720

Ala Leu Asp Ala Thr Ile Ala Trp Glu Ala Ser Pro Ala Gln Glu Ser
725 730 735

Leu Glu Val Met Ala Gln Glu Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Glu Leu Glu Ala
740 745 750

Val Tyr Leu Thr Gln Gln Ala Gln Ser Thr Gly Ser Ala Pro Val Ala
755 760 765

Pro Asp Glu Phe Ser Ser Arg Glu Glu Phe Val Val Ala Val Ser His
770 775 780

Ser Ser Pro Ser Ala Leu Ala Leu Gln Ser Pro Leu Leu Pro Ala Trp
785 790 795 800

Arg Thr Leu Ser Val Ser Glu His Ala Arg Pro Pro Gly Pro Pro Leu
805 810 815

His Gly Gly Arg Gly Gly Gly Pro Thr Arg Ala Pro Gly Cys Gln Glu
820 825 830

Gly Leu Gln Cys Leu Arg Arg Asp Ile Trp Gly Gly His Ile Arg Thr
835 840 845

Pro Ser Ser Trp Trp Arg Gly Val Arg Trp Arg Pro Tyr Leu Ile Pro

850

855

860

Arg Pro Leu Ser Leu Phe Pro Ser Thr Pro Pro Leu Thr Pro Leu Leu
865 870 875 880

Pro Arg Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Leu Ser Ser Cys Pro
885 890 895

Arg Pro Gln Ala
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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of detecting, in a genetically altered microorganism, a mammalian gene which is capable of modifying a phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism, comprising the steps of:
- a) providing mammalian cDNA in an expression vector capable of expressing the mammalian cDNA in the genetically altered microorganism;
 - b) introducing the expression vector into the genetically altered microorganism, thereby producing genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector;
 - c) maintaining genetically altered microorganisms containing the expression vector under conditions appropriate for growth of said microorganisms; and
 - d) identifying genetically altered microorganisms in which the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration in the microorganism is modified.
2. The method according to claim 1 wherein said expression vector comprises a promoter DNA sequence, operatively associated with said mammalian cDNA, said promoter DNA sequence being endogenous to said microorganism.
3. The method according to claim 2 wherein said expression vector is selected from among the group consisting of pADNS, pADANS, pAAUN and pAAUN-ATG.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein said microorganism is selected from the group consisting of yeast and mammalian cells.

5 5. The method according to claim 4 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism selected from the group consisting of S. cerevisiae and S. pombe.

10 6. The method according to claim 5 wherein said microorganism is selected from the group consisting of S. cerevisiae strain TK161-R2V, S. cerevisiae strain 10DAB, S. cerevisiae strain SKN37 and S. pombe strain SP65.

15 7. The method according to claim 1 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism and said phenotypic alteration is selected from the group consisting of heat shock sensitivity, nitrogen starvation, failure to synthesize normal amounts of
20 glycogen, failure to grow on acetate and failure to sporulate.

8. The method according to claim 1 wherein said genetic alteration in said microorganisms results
25 in the activation, inhibition or attenuation of a cellular reaction in which a cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase participates.

9. The method according to claim 1 wherein
30 said genetic alteration is an alteration in a gene encoding a RAS protein.

10. The method according to claim 1 further including isolating said mammalian cDNA from a
35 microorganism identified in step (d).

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11. A purified isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a mammalian RAS protein polypeptide and selected from the group consisting of the mammalian cDNA inserts present in plasmids pJC99 (A.T.C.C. 68599), pJC265 (A.T.C.C. 68598), pJC310 (A.T.C.C. 68597), pML5 (A.T.C.C. 68593), pATG16 (A.T.C.C. 68599), and pATG29 (A.T.C.C. 68591).
12. A purified isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding an RAS protein polypeptide which DNA sequence hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a DNA sequence according to claim 11.
13. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence according to claim 11 or 12 by means of degenerate codons.
14. A polypeptide product of the expression in a procaryotic or eucaryotic host cell of a DNA sequence according to claim 11, 12 or 13.
15. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a mammalian cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase and selected from the group consisting of the mammalian cDNA inserts present in plasmids pRATDPD (A.T.C.C. 68586), pJC44c (A.T.C.C. 68603), pTM3 (A.T.C.C. 68600), pTM72 (A.T.C.C. 68602), pPDE21 (A.T.C.C. 68595), pGB18ARR (A.T.C.C. 68596), pGB25 (A.T.C.C. 68594), and pTM22 (A.T.C.C. 68601).

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16. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence encoding a mammalian cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase which DNA sequence hybridizes under stringent conditions to a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of DNA sequences according to claim 15 and SEQ ID NOS: 33, 34, 35, 37, and 41.

17. A purified and isolated DNA sequence consisting essentially of a DNA sequence which encodes a polypeptide encoded by a DNA sequence according to claim 15 or 16 by means of degenerate codons.

18. A polypeptide product of the expression in a procaryotic or eucaryotic host cell of a DNA sequence according to claim 15, 16 or 17.

19. A method of identifying a chemical agent which alters the activity of an expression product of a mammalian gene which, when it is expressed in a genetically altered microorganism, modifies a phenotypic alteration associated with a genetic alteration in the microorganism, said method comprising the steps of:

a) expressing the mammalian gene in a genetically altered microorganism, thereby modifying the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration;

b) contacting the genetically altered microorganism of step (a) with a chemical agent to be assayed, under conditions appropriate for phenotypic assay; and

c) determining whether the phenotypic alteration associated with the genetic alteration modified in step (a) is reversed, wherein reversal of the phenotypic alteration is indicative of a chemical agent which
5 inhibits the mammalian gene.

20. The method according to claim 20 wherein said microorganism is a yeast microorganism.

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jc44x 10 GCCGCGCGGCCTAGGCCGCATCCCGGAGCTGCAACTGGTGGCCTTCCCGGTGGCGGTG
TM3- 1 gcgGCCGCGCGGCCTAGGCCGCATCCCGGAGCTGCAACTGGTGGCCTTCCCGGTGGCGGTG
jc44x 68 GCGGCTGAGGACGAGGCGTTCCTGCCCCGAGCCCCTGGCCCCGCGCGCGCCCCGCCGCCCGC
TM3- 62 GCGGCTGAGGACGAGGCGTTCCTGCCCCGAGCCCCTGGCCCCGCGCGCGCCCCGCCGCCCGC
jc44x 129 GTTCGCCGCCCTCCTCGCCCGTCTTCTTCGCCAGCCCGTCCCCAACTTTCCGCAGACGCCT
TM3- 123 GTTCGCCGCCCTCCTCGCCCGTCTTCTTCGCCAGCCCGTCCCCAACTTTCCGCAGACGCCT
jc44x 190 TCGGCTTCTCCGCAGCTGCCAGGATTGTTGGGCCGCCAGGgTTGGGCTGGGGCTGGCTTCGAG
TM3- 184 TCGGCTTCTCCGCAGCTGCCAGGATTGTTGGGCCGCCAGGcTTGGGCTGGGGCTGGCTTCGAG
jc44x 251 GCAGAGAATGGGCCGACACCATCTCCTGGCCGCAGCCCCCTGGACTCGCAGGCGAGCCCAG
TM3- 245 GCAGAGAATGGGCCGACACCATCTCCTGGCCGCAGCCCCCTGGACTCGCAGGCGAGCCCAG
jc44x 312 GACTCGTGCTGCACGCCGGGGCGgCCACCAGCCAGCGCCGGGAGTCCTTCCTGTACCGCTC
TM3- 306 GACTCGTGCTGCACGCCGGGGCG CCACCAGCCAGCGCCGGGAGTCCTTCCTGTACCGCTC
jc44x 373 AGACAGCGACTATGACATGTCACCCAAGACCATGTCCCGGAACTCATCGGTACACAGCGAG
TM3- 366 AGACAGCGACTATGACATGTCACCCAAGACCATGTCCCGGAACTCATCGGTACACAGCGAG
jc44x 434 GC
TM3- 427 GCacagttgcttctctgcggaacctgacctgcctctgtcctcaatcacagGCACGCTGAA
GCACGCTGAA
jc44x 446 GACCTCATCGTAACACCATTTGCTCAGGTGCTGGCCAGCCTCCGGAGCGTCCGTAGCAACT
TM3- 488 GACCTCATCGTAACACCATTTGCTCAGGTGCTGGCCAGCCTCCGGAGCGTCCGTAGCAACT
jc44x 507 TCTCACTCCTGACCAATGTGCCCGTTCCCAGTAACAAGCGGTCCCccGCTGGGCGGCCCA
TM3- 549 TCTCACTCCTGACCAATGTGCCCGTTCCCAGTAACAAGCGGTCCC GCTGGGCGGCCCA
jc44x 568 CCCCTGTCTGCAAGGCCACGCTGTC
TM3- 608 CCCCTGTCTGCAAGGCCACGCTGTCagaccttctcagtcactacctggctgcccccttctt
jc44x 593 AGAAGAAACGTGTCAGCAGTTGGCCCCGGGAGACTCTGGAGGAGCTGGACTGGTGTCTGGA
TM3- 669 tAGAAGAAACGTGTCAGCAGTTGGCCCCGGGAGACTCTGGAGGAGCTGGACTGGTGTCTGGA
jc44x 653 GCAGCTGGAGACCATGCAGACCTATCGCTCTGTCAGCGAGATGGCCTCGCACAAGTTCAAA
TM3- 730 GCAGCTGGAGACCATGCAGACCTATCGCTCTGTCAGCGAGATGGCCTCGCACAAGTTCAAA
jc44x 714 AGGATGTTGAACCGTGAGCTCACACACCTGTCAGAAATGAGCAGGTCCGGAAACCAGGTCT
TM3- 791 AGGATGTTGAACCGTGAGCTCACACACCTGTCAGAAATGAGCAGGTCCGGAAACCAGGTCT
jc44x 775 CAGAGTACATTTCCACAACATTCCTGGACAAACAGAATGAAGTGGAGATCCCATCACCCAC
TM3- 852 CAGAGTACATTTCCACAACATTCCTGGACAAACAGAATGAAGTGGAGATCCCATCACCCAC

Fig. 1(A)

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jc44x 836 GATGAAGGAACGAGAAAAACAGCAAGCGCCGCGACCAAGACCCTCCCAGCCGCCCCCGCCC
TM3- 913 GATGAAGGAACGAGAAAAACAGCAAGCGCCGCGACCAAGACCCTCCCAGCCGCCCCCGCCC
jc44x 897 CCTGTACCACACTTACAGCCCATGTCCCAAATCACAGGGTTGAAAAAGTTGATGCATAGTA
TM3- 974 CCTGTACCACACTTACAGCCCATGTCCCAAATCACAGGGTTGAAAAAGTTGATGCATAGTA
GB14 8 AACATTCCCCGATTTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT
jc44x 958 ACAGCCTGAACAACTCTAACATTCCCCGATTTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT
TM3- 1035 ACAGCCTGAACAACTCTAACATTCCCCGATTTGGGGTGAAGACCGATCAAGAAGAGCTCCT
GB14 52 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTTTGC GTGTCGGATTAC
jc44x 1019 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTTTGC GTGTCGGATTAC
TM3- 1096 GGCCCAAGAACTGGAGAACCTGAACAAGTGGGGCCTGAACATCTTTTGC GTGTCGGATTAC
GB14 113 GCTGGAGGCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCGGGACCTGCTGA
jc44x 1080 GCTGGAGGCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCGGGACCTGCTGA
TM3- 1157 GCTGGAGGCGCTCACTCACCTGCATCATGTACATGATATTCCAGGAGCGGGACCTGCTGA
GB14 174 AGAAATTCCGCATCCCTGTGGACACGATGGTGACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA
jc44x 1141 AGAAATTCCGCATCCCTGTGGACACGATGGTGACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA
TM3- 1218 AGAAATTCCGCATCCCTGTGGACACGATGGTGACATACATGCTGACGCTGGAGGATCACTA
GB14 235 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC
jc44x 1202 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC
TM3- 1279 CCACGCTGACGTGGCCTACCATAACAGCCTGCACGCAGCTGACGTGCTGCAGTCCACCCAC
GB14 296 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCT
jc44x 1263 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCTtgcccaaccttAaggaATGCAGTGTTACGGACCTGGAGATTC
TM3- 1340 GTACTGCTGGCCACGCCT
gcActagATGCAGTGTTACGGACCTGGAGATTC
GB14 348 TCGCCGCCCTCTTCGCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGGTCTCCAACCAGTT
jc44x 1324 TCGCCGCCCTCTTCGCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGGTCTCCAACCAGTT
TM3- 1392 TCGCCGCCCTCTTCGCGGCTGCCATCCACGATGTGGATCACCTGGGGTCTCCAACCAGTT
GB14 409 CCTCATCAACACCAATTTCGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT
jc44x 1385 CCTCATCAACACCAATTTCGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT
TM3- 1453 CCTCATCAACACCAATTTCGGAGCTGGCGCTCATGTACAACGATGAGTCGGTGCTCGAGAAT
GB14 470 CACCACCTGGCCGTGGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACCTGCGACATCTTCCAGAACC
jc44x 1446 CACCACCTGGCCGTGGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACCTGCGACATCTTCCAGAACC
TM3- 1514 CACCACCTGGCCGTGGGCTTCAAGCTGCTGCAGGAGGACAACCTGCGACATCTTCCAGAACC

Fig. 1(B)

GB14 531 TCAGCAAGCGCCAGCGGCAGAGC TACGCAAGATGGTCATCG
| | | | |
jc44x 1507 TCAGCAAGCGCCAGCGGCAGAGCCTACGCAAGATGGTCATCGACATGGTGCTGGCCACGGA
| | | | |
TM3- 1575 TCAGCAAGCGCCAGC GCAGAGCCTACGCAAGATGGTCATCGACATGGTGCTGGCCACGGA
| | | | |

jc44x 1568 CATGTCCAAGCACATGACCCTCCTGGCTGACCTGAAGACCATGGTGGAGACCAAGAAAGTG
| | | | |
TM3- 1635 CATGTCCAAGCACATGACCCTCCTGGCTGACCTGAAGACCATGGTGGAGACCAAGAAAGTG
| | | | |

jc44x 1629 ACCAGCTCAGGGGTCCTCCTGCTAGATAACTACTCCGACCGCATCCAGGTCCTCCGGAACA
| | | | |
TM3- 1696 ACCAGCTCAGGGGTCCTCCTGCTAGATAACTACTCCGACCGCATCCAGGTCCTCCGGAACA
| | | | |

GB18ARR 1 ACA
| | |

jc44x 1690 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC
| | | | |
TM3- 1757 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC
| | | | |

GB18ARR 4 TGGTGCACTGTGCCGACCTCAGCAACCCACCAAGCCGCTGGAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGAC
| | | | |

jc44x 1751 AGACCGCATCATGGCCGAGTTCTTCCAGCAGGGTGACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGCCATGGAA
| | | | |
TM3- 1818 AGACCGCATCATGGCCGAGTTCTTCCAGCAGGGTGACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGCCATGGAA
| | | | |

GB18ARR 65 AGACCGCATCATGGCCGAGTTCTTCCAGCAGGGTGACCGAGAGCGCGAGCGTGCCATGGAA
| | | | |

jc44x 1812 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGGTTTTATTG
| | | | |
TM3- 1879 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGGTTTTATTG
| | | | |

GB18ARR 126 ATCAGCCCCATGTGTGACAAGCACACTGCCTCCGTGGAGAAGTCTCAGGTGGGTTTTATTG
| | | | |

jc44x 1873 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGGAGACCTGGGCGGACCTTGTCACCCAGATGCCCAGGA
| | | | |
TM3- 1940 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGGAGACCTGGGCGGACCTTGTCACCCAGATGCCCAGGA
| | | | |

GB18ARR 187 ACTACATTGTGCACCCATTGTGGGAGACCTGGGCGGACCTTGTCACCCAGATGCCCAGGA
| | | | |

jc44x 1934 GATCTTGGACACTTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGCGCCATCCGGCAGAGCCCCA
| | | | |
TM3- 2001 GATCTTGGACACTTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGCGCCATCCGGCAGAGCCCCA
| | | | |

GB18ARR 248 GATCTTGGACACTTTGGAGGACAACCGGGACTGGTACTACAGCGCCATCCGGCAGAGCCCCA
| | | | |

jc44x 1995 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC
| | | | |
TM3- 2062 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC
| | | | |

GB18ARR 309 TCTCCGCCACCCGAGGAGGAGTCAAGGGGGCCAGGCCACCCACCCCTGCCTGACAAGTTCC
| | | | |

jc44x 2056 AGTTTGAGCTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCCAGATACCGTG
| | | | |
TM3- 2123 AGTTTGAGCTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCCAGATACCGTG
| | | | |

GB18ARR 370 AGTTTGAcgTGACGCTGGAGGAGGAAGAGGAGGAAGAAATATCAATGGCCCAGATACCGTG
| | | | |

jc44x 2117 CACAGCCCCAAGAGGCATTGACTGAGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA
| | | | |
TM3- 2184 CACAGCCCCAAGAGGCATTGACTGAGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA
| | | | |

GB18ARR 431 CACAGCCCCAAGAGGCATTGACTGcGCAGGGATTGTCAGGAGTCGAGGAAGCTCTGGATGCA
| | | | |

Fig. 1(C)

jc44x 2178 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCCAGGAGTCGTTGGAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT
|||||
TM3- 2245 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCCAGGAGTCGTTGGAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT
|||||
GB18ARR 492 ACCATAGCCTGGGAGGCATCCCCGGCCCAGGAGTCGTTGGAAGTTATGGCACAGGAAGCAT
|||||

jc44x 2239 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGTGTATTTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC
|||||
TM3- 2306 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGTGTATTTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC
|||||
GB18ARR 553 CCCTGGAGGCCGAGCTGGAGGCAGTGTATTTGACACAGCAGGCACAGTCCACAGGCAGTGC
|||||

jc44x 2300 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCGGGAGGAATTCGTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC
|||||
TM3- 2367 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCGGGAGGAATTCGTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC
|||||
GB18ARR 614 ACCTGTGGCTCCGGATGAGTTCTCGTCCCGGGAGGAATTCGTGGTTGCTGTAAGCCACAGC
|||||

jc44x 2361 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTTCAAAGCCCCCTTCTCCCTGCTTGGAGGACCCTGTCTGTTT
|||||
TM3- 2428 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTTCAAAGCCCCCTTCTCCCTGCTTGGAGGACCCTGTCTGTTT
|||||
GB18ARR 675 AGCCCCCTCTGCCCTGGCTCTTCAAAGCCCCCTTCTCCCTGCTTGGAGGACCCTGTCTGTTT
|||||

jc44x 2422 CAGAGCATGCCC GGCCTCCCGGGCCTCCCCTCCACGGCGGCCGAGGTGGAGGCCCAACG
|||||
TM3- 2489 CAGAGCATGCCCCGGGCCTCCCGGGCCTCCCCTCCACGGCGGCCGAGGTGGAGGCCCAACG
|||||
GB18ARR 736 CAGAGCATGCCCCGGGCCTCCCGG CCTCCCCTCCACGGCGGCCAGGTGG AACG

jc44x 2481 AGAGCACCAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTTGGGGAGGACACA
|||||
TM3- 2550 AGAGCACCAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTTGGGGAGGACACA
|||||
GB18ARR 790 AGAGCACCAGGCTGCCAAGAGGGCTTGCAGTGCCTGCGCAGGGACATTTGGGGAGGACACA
|||||

jc44x 2542 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC
|||||
TM3- 2611 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC
|||||
GB18ARR 851 TCCGCACTCCCAGCTCCTGGTGGCGGGGGGTCAGGTGGAGACCCTACCTGATCCCCAGACC
|||||

jc44x 2603 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCCTCCACTCCTCCCCTCACTCCCCTGCTCCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT
|||||
TM3- 2672 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCCTCCACTCCTCCCCTCACTCCCCTGCTCCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT
|||||
GB18ARR 912 TCTGTCCCTGTTCCCCTCCACTCCTCCCCTCACTCCCCTGCTCCCCCGACCACCTCCTCCT
|||||

jc44x 2664 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTTGTCTCTTGTCC
|||||
TM3- 2733 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTTGTCTCTTGTCCctcctgagat
|||||
GB18ARR 973 CTGCCTCAAAGACTCTTGTCTCTTGTCCCTCCTGAGA
|||||

Fig. 1(D)

PDE2RR 1
TM72 1300 tttataacctacatgatgactttagaagaccattacCaTTCTGACGTGGCATATCACAACA
gaattCctTTCTGACGTGGCATATCACAACA
|||||

PDE2RR 31 GCCTGCACtGCTGCTGATGTAGCCCAGTCGACCCATGTnCTCC TTCTACnCCAGCATTAG
TM72 1361 GCCTGCAC GCTGCTGATGTAGCCCAGTCGACCCATGTtCTCctTTCTACaCCAGCATTAG
|||||

PDE2RR 91 ACGCTGTCTTCACAGATTTGGAAaATCCTGGCTGCCATTTTTGCAGCTGCCATCCATGACGT
TM72 1422 ACGCTGTCTTCACAGATTTGGAgATCCTGGCTGCCATTTTTGCAGCTGCCATCCATGACGT
|||||

PDE2RR 152 TGATCATCCTGGAGTCTCCAATCAGTTTCTCATCAACACAAATTCAGAACTTGCTTTGATG
TM72 1483 TGATCATCCTGGAGTCTCCAATCAGTTTCTCATCAACACAAATTCAGAACTTGCTTTGATG
|||||

PDE2RR 213 TATAATGATGAATCTGTGTTGGAAAATCATCACCTTGCTGTGGGTTTCAAAGTCTGCAAG
TM72 1544 TATAATGATGAATCTGTGTTGGAAAATCATCACCTTGCTGTGGGTTTCAAAGTCTGCAAG
|||||

PDE2RR 274 AAGAACACTGTGACATCTTCATGAATCTCACCAAGAAGCAGCGTCAGACACTCAGGAAGAT
TM72 1605 AAGAACACTGTGACATCTTCATGAATCTCACCAAGAAGCAGCGTCAGACACTCAGGAAGAT
|||||

PDE2RR 335 GGTTATTGACATGGTGTAGCAACTGATATGTCTAAACATATGAGCCTGCTGGCAGACCTG
TM72 1666 GGTTATTGACATGGTGTAGCAACTGATATGTCTAAACATATGAGCCTGCTGGCAGACCTG
|||||

PDE2RR 396 AAGACAATGGTAGAAACGAAGAAAGTTACAAGTTCAGGCGTTCTTCTCCTAGACAACTATA
TM72 1727 AAGACAATGGTAGAAACGAAGAAAGTTACAAGTTCAGGCGTTCTTCTCCTAGACAACTATA
|||||

PDE2RR 457 CCGATCGCATTTCAGGTCCTTCGCAACATGGTACACTGTGCAGACCTGAGCAACCCACCAA
TM72 1788 CCGATCGCATTTCAGGTCCTTCGCAACATGGTACACTGTGCAGACCTGAGCAACCCACCAA
|||||

PDE2RR 518 GTCCTTGGAATTGTATCGGCAATGGACAGACCGCATCATGGAGGAATTTTCCAGCAGGGA
TM72 1849 GTCCTTGGAATTGTATCGGCAATGGACAGACCGCATCATGGAGGAATTTTCCAGCAGGGA
|||||

PDE2RR 579 GACAAAGAGCGGGAGAGGGGAATGGAAATTAGCCCAATGTGTGATAAACACACAGCTTCTG
TM72 1910 GACAAAGAGCGGGAGAGGGGAATGGAAATTAGCCCAATGTGTGATAAACACACAGCTTCTG
|||||

PDE2RR 640 TGGAAAAATCCCAGGTTGGTTTCATCGACTACATTGTCCATCCATTGTGGGAGACATGGGC
TM72 1971 TGGAAAAATCCCAGGTTGGTTTCATCGACTACATTGTCCATCCATTGTGGGAGACATGGGC
|||||

PDE2RR 701 AGATTTGGTACAGCCTGATGCTCAGGACATTCTCGATACCTTAGAAGATAACAGGAACTGG
TM72 2032 AGATTTGGTACAGCCTGATGCTCAGGACATTCTCGATACCTTAGAAGATAACAGGAACTGG
|||||

PDE2RR 762 TATCAGAGCATGATACCTCAAAGTCCCTCACCACCACTGGACGAGCAGAACAGGGACTGCC
TM72 2093 TATCAGAGCATGATACCTCAAAGTCCCTCACCACCACTGGACGAGCAGAACAGGGACTGCC
|||||

PDE2RR 823 AGGGTCTGATGGAGAAGTTTCAGTTTGAAGTACTCTCGATGAGGAAGATTCTGAAGGACC
TM72 2154 AGGGTCTGATGGAGAAGTTTCAGTTTGAAGTACTCTCGATGAGGAAGATTCTGAAGGACC
|||||

Fig. 2(A)

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PDE2RR 884 TGAGAAGGAGGGAGAGGGACACAGCTATTTTCAGCAGCACAAAGACGCTTTGTGTGATTGAT
|||||
TM72 2215 TGAGAAGGAGGGAGAGGGACACAGCTATTTTCAGCAGCACAAAGACGCTTTGTGTGATTGAT
|||||

PDE2RR 945 CCAGAAAACAGAGATTCCCTGGGAGAGACTGACATAGACATTGCAACAGAAGACAAGTCCC
|||||
TM72 2276 CCAGAAAACAGAGATTCCCTGGGAGAGACTGACATAGACATTGCAACAGAAGACAAGTCCC
|||||

PDE2RR 1006 CCGTGGATACATAATCCCCCTCTCCCTGTGGAGATGAACATTCTATCCTTGATGAGCATGC
|||||
TM72 2337 CCGTGGATACATAATCCCCCTCTCCCTGTGGAGATGAACATTCTATCCTTGATGAGCATGC
|||||

PDE2RR 1067 CAGCTATGTGGTAGGGCCAGCCCACCATGGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAGGGCCACC
|||||
TM72 2337 CAGCTATGTGGTAGGGCCAGCCCACCATGGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAGGGCCACC
|||||
PDE7 20 CCCACCATGGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAAGGGCCACC
|||||
PDE10X-INV 7 CCCACCATGGGGGCCAAGACCTGCACAGGACAA GGCCACC
|||||

PDE2RR 1128 TGGCCTTTCAGTTACTTGAGTTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC
|||||
TM72 2398 TGGCCTTTCAGTTACTTGAGTTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC
|||||
PDE7 62 TGGCCTTTCAGTTACTTGAGTTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC
|||||
PDE10X-INV 48 TGGCCTTTCAGTTACTTGAGTTTGGAGTCAGAAAGCAAGACCAGGAAGCAAATAGCAGCTC
|||||

PDE2RR 1189 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG
|||||
TM72 2459 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG
|||||
PDE7 123 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG
|||||
PDE10X-INV 109 AGGAAATCCCACGGTTGACTTGCCTTGATGGCAAGCTTGGTGGAGAGGGCTGAAGCTGTTG
|||||

PDE2RR 1250 CTGGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAACcGAGAGAT
|||||
TM72 2520 CTGGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAACtGAGAGAT
|||||
PDE7 184 CTGGGGGCCGATTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAACtGAGAGAT
|||||
PDE10X-INV 170 CTGGGGGCCGnTTCTGATCAAGACACATGGCTTGAAAATGGAAGACACAAAACtGAGAGAT
|||||

PDE2RR 1311 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTTCGGGAACCTTATCCCCGACAGTGACTGAACTCACTGACTAATAAC
|||||
TM72 2581 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTTCGGGAACCTTATCCCCGACAGTGACTGAACTCACTGACTAATAAC
|||||
PDE7 245 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTTCGGGAACCTTATCCCCGACAGTGACTGAACTCACTGACTAATAAC
|||||
PDE10X-INV 231 CATTCTGCACTAAGTTTCGGGAACCTTATCCCCGACAGTGACTGAACTCACTGACTAATAAC
|||||

PDE2RR 1372 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCcCTTGTCCCTTTGTCTGCCAACCTGTGTGCCTTTTTTGTA
|||||
TM72 2642 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCaCTTGTCCCTTTGTCTGCCAACCTGTGTGCCTTTTTTGTA
|||||
PDE7 306 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCCTTGTCCCTTTGTCTGCCAACCTGTGTGCCTTTTTTGTA
|||||
PDE10X-INV 292 TTCATTTATGAATCTTCTCCCTTGTCCCTTTGTCTGCCAACCTGTGTGCCTTTTTTGTA
|||||

Fig. 2(B)

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PDE2RR 1433 ACATTTTCATGTCTTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTTAGTATCAACTTCTACACA
TM72 2703 ACATTTTCATGTCTTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTTAGTATCAACTTCTACACA
PDE7 367 ACATtTTCAtGTCTTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTTtagtATCAACTTCTACACA
PDE10X-INV 353 ACATnTTCAnGTCTTTAAAATGCCTGTTGAATACCTGGAGTT agtATCAACTTCTACACA

PDE2RR 1494 GATAAGCTTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTTTGACTCTTTCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
TM72 2764 GATAAGCTTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTTTGACTCTTTCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
PDE7 428 GATAAGCTTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTTTGACTCTTtCTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT
PDE10X-INV 412 GATAAGCTTTCAAAGTTGACAAACTTTTTTGACTCTT CTGGAAAAGGGAAAGAAAATAGT

PDE2RR 1555 CTTCTTCTTTCTTGGGCAATATCCTTCACTTTACTACAGTTACTTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
TM72 2825 CTTCTTCTTTCTTGGGCAATATCCTTCACTTTACTACAGTTACTTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
PDE7 488 CTTCTTCTTTCTTGGGCAATATCCTTCACTTTACTACAGTTACTTTTGCAAACAGACAGA
PDE10X-INV 471 CTTCTTCTTTCTTGGGCAATATCCTTCACTTTACTACAGTTACTTTTGCAAACAGACAGA

PDE2RR 1616 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCACATTTTAC
TM72 2886 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCACATTTTACtctctccctggtgtccagtccaactccacagt
PDE7 549 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCACATTTTACTTCTTCCCCTGTTGTCCAGTCCAACCTCCACAGT
PDE10X-INV 532 AAGGATACACTTCTAACCACATTTTACTTCTTCCCCTGTTGTCCAGTCCAACCTCCACAGT

TM72 2947 cactcttaaaacttctctctgtttgcctgcctccaacagt acttttaacttttt
PDE7 610 CACTCTTAAACTTCTCTCTGTTGCCTGCCTCCAACAGT ACTTTTAACTTTTTT
PDE10X-INV 593 CACTCTTAAACTTCTCTCTGTTGCCTGCCTCCAACAGTACTTTTAACTTTTAACTTTTT

TM72 662 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTCTGTTTAC
PDE7 664 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTCTGTTTAC
PDE10X-INV 654 GCTGTAAACAGAATAAAATTGAACAAATTAGGGGGTAGAAAGGAGCAGTGGTGTCTGTTTAC

TM72 723 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTTGGACCCTGC
PDE7 725 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTTGGACCCTGCCCCCACC
PDE10X-INV 715 CGTGAGAGTCTGCATAGAACTCAGCAGTGTGCCCTGCTGTGTCTTGGACCCTGCCCCCACC

PDE7 786 AGGAGTTGTACAGTCCCTGGCCCTGTTCCCTACCTCCTCTTACCCCCGTTAGGCTGTTT
PDE10X-INV 776 AGGAGTTGTACAGTCCCTGGCCCTGTTCCCTACCTCCTCTTACCCCCGTTAGGCTGTTT

PDE7 847 TCAATGTAATGCTGCCGTCCTTCTCTTGCACTGCCTTCTGCGCTAACACCTCCATTCTCTG
PDE10X-INV 837 TCAATGTAATGCTGCCGTCCTTCTCTTGCACTGCCTTCTGCGCTAACACCTCCATTCTCTG

PDE7 908 TTATAACCGTGTATTTATTACTTAATGTATATAATGTAATGTTTTGTAAGTTATTAATTTA
PDE10X-INV 898 TTATAACCGTGTATTTATTACTTAATGTATATAATGTAATGTTTTGTAAGTTATTAATTTA

Fig. 2(C)

PDE7 969 TATATCTAACATTGCCTGCCAATGGTGGTGTAAATTTGTGTAGAAACTCTGCCTAAGAG
PDE10X-INV 959 TATATCTAACATTGCCTGCCAATGGTGGTGTAAATTTGTGTAGAAACTCTGCCTAAGAG
PDE7 1030 TTACGACTTTTCTTGTAATGTTTTGTATTGTGTATTATATAACCCAAACGTCACCTTAGTA
PDE10X-INV 1020 TTACGACTTTTCTTGTAATGTTTTGTATTGTGTATTATATAACCCAAACGTCACCTTAGTA
PDE7 1091 GAGACATATGGCCCCCTTGGCAGAGAGGACAGGGGTGGGCTTTTGTTCAAAGGGTCTGCCC
PDE10X-INV 1081 GAGACATATGGCCCCCTTGGCAGAGAGGACAGGGGTGGGCTTTTGTTCAAAGGGTCTGCCC
PDE7 1152 TTTCCCTGCCTGAGTTGCTACTTCTGCACAACCCCTTTATGAACCAGTTTGGAAACAATA
PDE10X-INV 1142 TTTCCCTGCCTGAGTTGCTACTTCTGCACAACCCCTTTATGAACCAGTTTGGAAACAATA
PDE7 1213 TTCTCACATTAGATACTAAATGGTTTATACTGAGCTTTTACTTTTGTATAGCTTGATAGGG
PDE10X-INV 1203 TTCTCACATTAGATACTAAATGGTTTATACTGAGCTTTTACTTTTGTATAGCTTGATAGGG
PDE7 1274 GCAGGGGGCAATGGGATGTAGTTTTTACCCAGGTTCTATCCAAATCTATGTGGGCATGAGT
PDE10X-INV 1264 GCAGGGGGCAATGGGATGTAGTTTTTACCCAGGTTCTATCCAAATCTATGTGGGCATGAGT
PDE7 1335 TGGGTTATAACTGGATCCTACTATCATTGTGGCTTTGGTTCAAAGGAAACACTACATTTG
PDE10X-INV 1325 TGGGTTATAACTGGATCCTACTATCATTGTGGCTTTGGTTCAAAGGAAACACTACATTTG
PDE7 1396 CTCACAGATGATTCTTCTGAATGCTCCCGAACTACTGACTTTGAAGAGGTAGCCTCCTGCC
PDE10X-INV 1386 CTCACAGATGATTCTTCTGAATGCTCCCGAACTACTGACTTTGAAGAGGTAGCCTCCTGCC
PDE7 1457 TGCCATTAAGCAGGAATGTCATGTTCCAGTTCATTACAAAAGAAACAATAAAACAATGTG
PDE10X-INV 1447 TGCCATTAAGCAGGAATGTCATGTTCCAGTTCATTACAAAAGAAACAATAAAACAATGTG
PDE7 1518 AATTTTTATAATAAAATGTGAACTGATGTAGCAAATTACGCAAATGTGAAGCCTCTTCTGA
PDE10X-INV 1508 AATTTTTATAATAAAATGTGAACTGATGTAGCAAATTACGCAAATGTGAAGCCTCTTCTGA
PDE7 1579 TAACACTTGTTAGGCCTCTTACTGATGTCAGTTTCAGTTTGTAATAATATGTTTCATGCTTT
PDE10X-INV 1569 TAACACTTGTTAGGCCTCTTACTGATGTCAGTTTCAGTTTGTAATAATATGTTTCATGCTTT
PDE7 1640 CAGTTCAGCATTGTGACTCAGTAATTACAGAAAAtggcacaaatgtgcatgaccaatgggt
PDE10X-INV 1630 CAGTTCAGCATTGTGACTCAGTAATTACAGAAA

Fig. 2(D)

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PDE18 1 GAATTCCT TtgTTCA catcttctAgtT
GB25 1 GAATTCCTctgacTaaTTCAagtatcccaagggttggagttaaaactgaacaagaagAtgT
PDE18 28 CCTTGgCAAGGA caTCTTCATGTTTTTCAGAATAGCAGAG
GB25 62 CCTTGcCAAGGAactagaagatgtgaacaaatggggTCTTCATGTTTTTCAGAATAGCAGAG
PDE18 67 TTGTCTGGTAACCGGCCCTTGACTGTTATCATGCACACCATTTTTCAGGAACGGGATTTAT
GB25 123 TTGTCTGGTAACCGGCCCTTGACTGTTATCATGCACACCATTTTTCAGGAACGGGATTTAT
PDE18 128 TAAAAACATTTAAATTCAGTAGATACTTTAATTACATATCTTATGACTCTCGAAGACCA
GB25 184 TAAAAACATTTAAATTCAGTAGATACTTTAATTACATATCTTATGACTCTCGAAGACCA
PDE18 189 TTACCATGCTGATGTGGCCTATCACAACAATATCCATGCTGCAGATGTTGTCCAGTCTACT
GB25 245 TTACCATGCTGATGTGGCCTATCACAACAATATCCATGCTGCAGATGTTGTCCAGTCTACT
PDE18 250 CATGTGCTATTATCTACACCTGCTTTGGAGGCTGTGTTTACAGATTTGGAGATTCTTGCGAG
GB25 306 CATGTGCTATTATCTACACCTGCTTTGGAGGCTGTGTTTACAGATTTGGAGATTCTTGCGAG
PDE18 311 CAATTTTGGCCAGTGCAATACATGATGTAGATCATCCTGGTGTGTCCAATCAATTTCTGAT
GB25 367 CAATTTTGGCCAGTGCAATACATGATGTAGATCATCCTGGTGTGTCCAATCAATTTCTGAT
PDE18 372 CAATACAACTCTGAACTTGCCTTGATGTACAATGATTCTCAGTCTTAGAGAACCATCAT
GB25 428 CAATACAACTCTGAACTTGCCTTGATGTACAATGATTCTCAGTCTTAGAGAACCATCAT
PDE18 433 TTGGCTGTGGGCTTTAAATTGCTTCAGGAAGAAACTGTGACATTTTCCAGAATTTGACCA
GB25 489 TTGGCTGTGGGCTTTAAATTGCTTCAGGAAGAAACTGTGACATTTTCCAGAATTTGACCA
PDE18 494 AAAACAAAGACAATCTTTAAGGAAAATGGTCATTGACATCGTACTTGCAACAGATATGTC
GB25 550 AAAACAAAGACAATCTTTAAGGAAAATGGTCATTGACATCGTACTTGCAACAGATATGTC
PDE18 555 AAAACACATGAATCTACTGGCTGATTTGAAGACTATGGTTGAACTAAGAAAGTGACAAGC
GB25 611 AAAACACATGAATCTACTGGCTGATTTGAAGACTATGGTTGAACTAAGAAAGTGACAAGC
PDE18 616 TCTGGAGTTCTTCTTCTTGATAATTATTCCGATAGGATTCAGGTTCTTCAGAATATGGTGC
GB25 672 TCTGGAGTTCTTCTTCTTGATAATTATTCCGATAGGATTCAGGTTCTTCAGAATATGGTGC
PDE18 677 ACTGTGCAGATCTGAGCAACCCAACAAAGCCTCTCCAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGACGGACcg
GB25 733 ACTGTGCAGATCTGAGCAACCCAACAAAGCCTCTCCAGCTGTACCGCCAGTGGACGGAC

Fig. 3

SLR5VRNNFTiLTNL
||| ||||| ||||
SLRiVRNNFTlLTNL

```
PDE21    61 VTSIGVLLLDNYS DRIQVLQNIVHCADLSNP TKPLpLYRQWTD RIMaeFFqQGDRERESGl  
          ||| |  
PDE18   204 VTSSGVLLLDNYS DRIQVLQNMVHCADLSNP TKPLqLYRQWTD RIMEEFFrQGDRERERGM  
          ||| |  
TM72     574 VTSSGVLLLDNYT DRIQVLRNMVHCADLSNP TKSLELYRWTD RIMEEFFQOGDKERERGM  
          ||| |  
RATDPD   363 VTSSGVLLLDNYT DRIQVL RN MVHCADLSNP TKSLELYRWTD RIMEEFFQOGDKERERGM  
          ||| |  
JC44X    367 VTSSGVLLLDNYS DRIQVL RN MVHCADLSNP TkPLELYRWTD RIMaeFFQOGDrERERGM
```

Fig. 4(A)

Fig. 4(B)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/US91/02714

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC(5): C12Q 1/68; C07H 15/12; C07K 3/00 U.S. CL.: 435/6; 536/27; 530/350		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
U.S.	435/6; 536/27; 530/350	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
APS, GENBANK, EMBL		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X Y	US, A, 4,861,709 (ULITZUR ET AL.) 29 August 1989, see claim 1.	1,2 3-10, 19
X Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 86, issued July 1989, SWINNEN ET AL., "Molecular cloning of rat homologues of the Drosophila melanogaster dunce cAMP phosphodiesterase: Evidence for a family of genes", pages 5325-5329, see especially Figs. 1 and 2.	16-17 18
X Y	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Vol. 86, issued November 1989, SWINNEN ET AL., "The mRNA Encoding a High-Affinity cAMP phosphodiesterase is Regulated by Hormones and cAMP", pages 8197-8201, see especially Fig. 1.	16-17 18
X Y	Journal of Molecular Biology, Vol. 156, issued 1982, HEILIG ET AL., "The Ovalbumin Gene Family", pages 1-19, see entire document.	16-17 18
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of a cited document or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle of theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search		Date of Mailing of this International Search Report
02 August 1991		21 AUG 1991
International Searching Authority		Inventor: MINDY B. FLEISHER
ISA/US		Mindy B. Fleisher (vsh)

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out ⁽¹⁾, specifically:

3. ☐ Claim numbers _____, because they are dependent claims not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

I. Claims 1-13 and 15-17 drawn to DNA and method of use classified in Class 435, subclass 6.

II. Claims 14 and 18 drawn to polypeptide classified in Class 530, subclass 350.

III. Claims 19-20 drawn to a method of identifying, classified in class 435, subclass 243.

1 ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application. **Telephone Practice.**

2 ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:

3 ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:

4 ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effecting payment of an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not make payment of any additional fee.

Remarks on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.